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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 252 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25 1913 ONE ANNA


## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

**MAIL SERVICE.**

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 ,,

The above mentioned improved transit will commence from the 1st January 1914.

| Date of Sailing | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27th Dec. 1914. | Persia .. | 8000 | ..... | ..... |
| 3rd Jan. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Macedonia..... | 1050 0 |
| 10th ,, | Delta .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 17th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa..... | 11000 |
| 24th ,, | Arabia .. | 8006 | ..... | .. |
| 31st. ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mooltan ... | 10000 |
| 7th Feb. | Mantua .. | 11000 | ..... | .. |
| 14th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Morea ..... | 11000 |
| 21st. ,, | Caledonia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 28th ,, | Maloja .. | 12500 | ..... | .. |
| 7th March. | Persia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 14th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Marmora ... | 10500 |
| 21st. ,, | Macedonia .. | 10500 | ..... | .. |
| 28th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Moldavia.... | 10000 |
| *1st April. | Himalaya .. | 7000 | ..... | .. |
| 4th ,, | Arabia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 11th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Medina..... | 12500 |
| 18th ,, | Mantua .. | 11000 | ..... | .. |
| 25th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia ... | 10000 |
| *29th ,, | Arcadia .. | 7000 | ..... | .. |
| 2nd May | Caledonia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 9th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mal ..... | 11000 |
| 16th ,, | Persia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

| | SINGLE. | RETURN. |
|---|---|---|
| "A" rate "B" rate. | "A" rate "B" rate. | |
| To MARSEILLES ... | Rs. 594 or Rs. 495 | Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8. |
| ,, LONDON ..... ,, | 627 or Rs. 528 | Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792. |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BombayMaru | Y. Tozawa. | 4625 | 23rd Dec. | 3rd. Jan. 1914. |
| ColomboMaru | N.Kawashima | 4709 | 30th. Dec. | 10th. Jan. |
| KamakuraMar | T. Hori. | 6126 | 7th. Jan. | 19th. Jan. |
| RangoonMaru | T. Date. | 4936 | 17th. Jan. | 29th. Jan. |
| KawachiMaru | A.Christiansen | 6163 | 28th. Jan. | 9th. Feb. |
| [illegible]nang Maru | S. Murazumi | 5500 | 22nd. Feb. | 6th. Mar. |
| [illegible]saba Maru | S. Tominaga. | 6189 | 8th. Mar. | 20th. Mar. |
| BombayMaru | Y. Tozawa. | 4625 | 22nd. Mar. | 3rd. Apr. |
| ColomboMaru | N.Kawashima | 4709 | 5th. Apr. | 17th. Apr. |

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
**Indian Newspaper Co.,**
LIMITED,
LEDOWS STREET, FORT,
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## SHIPPING.

**ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.**
(JOINT SERVICE).
**SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.**
**TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.**

| Steamers. | | Tons. | Leave Bombay about. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Athms | A&C | 5794 | .... | 7th Jan.... |
| City of Poona | A&C | 7467 | 21st Jan..... | .... |
| City of Birmingham | A&C | 7475* | 23rd Feb..... | 21st Feb..... |
| City of Calcutta | A&C | 7680* | 12th Mar..... | 10th Mar.. |
| Trafford Hall | A | 5321 | 21st Mar ... | .... |
| City of Manchester | A&C | 5551 | .... | 25th Mar... |
| City of Paris | A&C | 9232* | 13th April.... | 11th April.. |
| City of Karachi | A&C | 5566 | .... | 22nd April |
| City of Lahore | A&C | 6875 | .... | 29th April.. |
| City of Birmingham | A&C | 7475 | 27th May ... | 25th May . |

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

| FARES. | 1st, Class Single. | 1st Class Return. | 2nd Class Single. | 2nd Class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles .. | 57‹ | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles .. | 653 | 1091 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool .. | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool .. | .... | 999 | ..... | 737 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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*(JAMNAGER KATHIAWAR.)*

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Established 1906.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Outhorised Capital | ... | ... | 50,00,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | ... | ... | 25,00,000 |
| Paid up Capital | .. | ... | 5,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | ... | ... | 65,000 |
| Claims paid over | ... | ... | 1,50,000 |

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Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
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Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" Schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencies and Bonus List of

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 2nd Jan. *6 a.m. Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 29th Dec. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
KOLA 1205 Th. 1st Jan. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 1st January, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "BARJORA" 3164 tons, on Thursday, the 1st January, calling at Verawal, Mongrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Sailing on. |
|---|---|---|
| *PALAMCOTTA... | 3413 | Friday, 26th Dec. |
| †PURNEA ..... | 3306 | Thursday, 6th Jan. |
| *PENTAKOTA ..... | 3418 | ,, 22nd ,, |
| †PUNDUA ..... | 3305 | ,, 5th Feb. |

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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25th December, 1913.

**X'MAS 1913**

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NEW PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| Capital Issued | Rs. 15,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up | Rs. 9,88,153 |
| Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) | Rs. 10,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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## BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £1,000,000 |
| Paid up Capital | £400,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £15,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £600,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON.
Manager.

## BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £ 2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £ 1,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £1,040,000 |

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Eliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer point) | Entebbe. |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer

**THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.**

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

*Agents:*—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

**YULETIDE CLAIM.**

From this day and to the end of December, there will be a Discount of 20 per cent. or

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 2 | in every | 10 | |
| ,, | 4 | ,, ,, | 20 | |
| ,, | 10 | ,, ,, | 50 | |
| ,, | 20 | ,, ,, | 100 | |

off all Marcks' Jewellery, Watches, Silver, Electroplate and Solid Cut Glass purchased for cash.

The largest stock of desirable and most welcome Christmas and New Year Gifts in Bombay marked in plain figures.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
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HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

**MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.**
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dindigul Pearls with rings | ... ... ... | per 50 | Rs. 3—0 |
| Dindigul Bouquets ,, | ... ... ... ... | ,, 50 | ,, 2-12 |
| Dindigul Torches ,, | ... ... ... ... | ,, 50 | ,, 3—8 |
| Dindigul Rocks ,, | ... ... ... ... | ,, 50 | ,, 2—8 |
| Dindigul Pride, thin and long | ... ... ... | ,, 50 | ,, 2—0 |

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
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|---|---|---|
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| Minimum charge..... | 1 | 0 |

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FRUIT!!! FRUIT!!!

25 Best Oranges, Rs. 2-0; 25 Dessert Apples, Rs. 3-0; 3 Boxes Bussorah Dates, Rs. 1-8; 3 lbs. Dried Figs, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Fresh Walnuts, Rs. 2-0; 4 lbs. Bombay Hulwa, Rs. 2-0; 200 Bombay Ducks, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Dried Prawn, Rs. 3-0; Carr. paid; n ("Chronicle named) TUKINA & Co., Market, Bombay. 336

## WANTED

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MILLINER WANTED—European with experience for Peshawar Branch.—Apply T. BROOM, Draper, Rawalpindi.

WANTED a COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. DINSHAW H. L. BATLIWALLA oppo. Cama Baug, Churney Road.

WANTED, qualified EUROPEAN WATCHMAKER, Rs. 250 per mensem. Apply with certificates to JAS MURRAY & Co., 12, Govt Place, Calcutta

WANTED B.A.'s and B. Sc.'s as TEACHERS for the J. L. New English School, Ahmedabad. Apply to the SECRETARIES. 1042

WANTED, Matriculated PARSI RESIDENT TEACHER for the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage. Apply SECRETARY, N M. Petit Charity Fund, 19, Hornby Road.

WANTED experienced TEACHERS, graduates and undergraduates for "Trilokchandra Jain High School," Indore. Jains preferred. Apply sharp to The SECRETARY, Trilokchandra Jain High School, Indore. 1058

WANTED, a RESIDENT PARSI TEACHER, able to teach Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping for the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage. Apply SECRETARY, N. M. Petit Charity Fund, 19, Hornby Road.

WANTED by the Collector of Surat a competent STENOGRAPHER Typist. Rs. 60 to start with: leave and pension under C. S. R.
Apply in own handwriting.
F. ANDERSON,
Collector, Surat.

WANTED a TUTOR, male or female, Indian or European, to take charge of education and bringing up of young children, lodging free, salary up to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply stating terms to
JWALA PRASADA, B.A.,
Executive Engineer,
1106 Anupshahr Division G. C., Meerut.

WANTED a qualified OVERSEER for irrigation and construction works, pay Rs. 40 p. m. Apply, with testimonials, to
THE SECRETARY TO THE MUSAHIB ALA,
before the 15th January, 1914.
Sirohi State,

WANTED an ASSISTANT DRAFTSMAN experienced in electrical and mechanical work on a salary of Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 110 according to qualifications.
Applicants must have had at least five years' training in a mechanical drawing office.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT,
Public Works Department,
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

WANTED TWO GRADUATES, on Rs. 60 and 50, and two UNDERGRADUATES on Rs. 25 and 20 as ASSISTANT MASTERS in the E. M. High School, Kaira. Applications with testimonials should be sent to
THE VICE PRESIDENT,
Board of Management,
Edward Memorial High School,
Kaira.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply Managing Agents, THE CITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta. 0639

WANTED—A B.S,c. for Victoria High School, Barwani, C. I. Salary Rs. 70 per mensem. Failures having a good teaching experience may also apply to the following.
G. B. GARUD, B.A.,
Inspector of Schools,
Barwani, C. I.

WANTED fully trained Nurses for the European Visitors Hospital, Srinagar, Kashmir for the season 1914, April to November.—Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Visitors Hospital, Srinagar, Kashmir.

WANTED New or second-hand copies of volumes 1 and 2 of CALCULATOR OF MEASUREMENT OF PACKAGES. By Manekji Kavasji Todivala, Bombay. Apply to
THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Licensed Measurers' Dept.,
2, Clive Street, Calcutta.

WANTED, from February 1914, a competent and experienced GRADUATE for the High School Department of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution, Bombay. Starting salary from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
with copies of testimonials.

WANTED A Hindoo trained HEAD MISTRESS for Girls' School, Barwani, C.I. Salary Rs. 40 with prospects on approved service. Sewing and knitting will form special recommendation.—Apply with copies of testimonials regarding abilities and character to the following before the 5th of January 1914.
G. B. GARUD, B.A.,
Inspector of Schools,
Barwani, C.I.

WANTED an Indian CHARGEMAN for Electric Power Station, Uganda Railway, British East Africa. Pay Rs. 65—100, per mensem. Also 3 ELECTRIC LIGHT MECHANICS (Indians) thoroughly used to Railway and Coaching Work. Pay Rs. 50—70 per mensem. Three years agreements. Apply with copies of testimonials to
AGENTS IN INDIA,
Uganda Railway,
Karachi.

WANTED by March 1st, a Certificated Assistant Mistress for the Christ Church Day School (mixed), Simla, to assist in the Middle School. Latin a recommendation. Also another for the Primary School, musical preferred. Church of England.
Salary each Rs. 105 p. m. Benefits of Provident Fund.
Apply with copy of testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER, Hill School.

WANTED from January 1st, experienced English speaking GAMES INSTRUCTOR, for Cricket, Football and Hockey; three months' trial. Starting salary Rs. 35 p. m. Apply with particulars as to age, caste, qualifications, and copies of testimonials to
THE PRINCIPAL,
Rajput Nobles' School,
Jodhpur.

WANTED for the post of Inspector of Schools in H. H. The Nizam's Service a trained Graduate well experienced both as teacher and inspector. Must know Urdu, be able to ride and be possessed of bodily energy. Pay H. S. Rs. 350 rising to H. S. Rs. 500 per mensem by annual increments of H. S. Rs. 75. The post is pensionable. First Class Travelling Allowance under the State Civil Service Regulations (H. S. Rs. 116 equal B. G. Rs. 100.)
Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to—
A. LATIFF I.C.S.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Hyderabad Deccan.

WANTED a B.A., as an assistant TEACHER for A. V. School, Ankleswar. One with Persian and Physics preferred. Salary between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 according to qualifications. Apply soon to the undersigned.
MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
Ankleswar.
Ankleswar, Dec. 1913.
1077

YOUNG LADY, ENGLISH, (Assoc., Trin. Coll, London) has VACANCIES for few pupils. Pianoforte Singing. Available for Xmas parties, concerts, dances. At Homes, excellent accompanist. Apply Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

## FOR SALE:

FOR SALE—A 20 H. P. 5 seated torpedo body Paige Motor Car, complete with all tools and accessories, 2 side and 1 tail lamp and 2 acetylene head lights, wind screen, hood, speedometer, spare wheel with tyre, etc. The car is in excellent order and was purchased in March 1913. All five tyres on car have been recently replaced and are brand new. Cost Rs. 4,500. Price Rs. 3,000.—For further particulars apply PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Nawab of Sattin, Chawpatty, Bombay. 1033

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—FOX TERRIER PUPS, good breed, in prime condition and tails well docked. Apply to Box No. 174, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1089

FOR SALE Twin Screw Launch "SUDAMAJI." Length over all 61 feet, between perpendiculars 57 feet, beam 15 feet, mean depth 8½ feet, mean draft 4½ feet. Burthen 63.52 Tons. Decked throughout with a cabin aft. Hull of teak copper lined; Engines 2 Gardiner oil Engines of 24

FOR SALE—Thought reading cards. Any question thought of answered. Very amusing for Xmas season. Price 8 annas. Apply NATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 281, Princess Street, Bombay. 1101

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

B.H.P. each. Fitted with all requisites, awning, etc., etc. Price Rs. 40,000. For further particulars apply to Administrator, Porbandar.
F. DE B. HANCOCK, Major,
Administrator, Porbandar.

FOR SALE.—SIDDELEY-DEASY 18-24 H.P. Seven Seated Torpedo. 1913 Pattern Specially built by the Makers to Owner's order under expert supervision. Complete with Cape Hood, Screen, Detachable Wheels, Dual Ignition, &c: and equipped with Electric Dynamo Lighting Set. Car used very carefully for about six months only. Condition good as new.
Sold only as Owner leaving India for a long time. Cost Rs. 11,500. Will accept any reasonable offer.
Apply to
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
York Buildings, Hornby Road,
1093 Fort Bombay

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR CAR, "Belsize," 6 seater, 2 cylinder, very little used. Almost new. Tyres all excellent condition. Owner purchasing small car. Price Rs. 1,900 No offers.—Address R. D. VAISHYA, "Sweet College," Gwalior.

MOTOR CARS SALE EXTRAORDINARY. WE HAVE pleasure in ANNOUNCING that we have a limited number of FORD touring cars, on hand which arrived in a soiled condition owing to damage by water. We have now settled this matter with the Insurance Co., and these cars have now been put in perfect condition and are in every respect the same as those we have in our regular stock. These cars are very latest model, 4 cyl. 20 H.-P., Ford touring complete with hood. Hood pocket. Windscreen. Side curtains. Speedometer, horn. 2 acetylene, head lamps with generator. Side and tail lamps. Tyre repair outfit. Tyre pump. Battery and magneto ignition, The price which we are prepared to offer these is Rs. 2,500, tested and in perfect running order. Interested parties should, however, apply quickly as we have only a limited number to offer. Apply sharp to
THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CO.,
35—37, Medows Street,
1019 Bombay.

5 BY 4 Kodak, films or plates long extension Goerz Dagor and Adon telephoto lenses, leather case plate attachment and 2 d. d. slides. Specially selected for Dr. Bullock-Workman. Rs. 175.

3¼ by 2½ Vesta Zeiss F 4-5 lens, shutter, 1 sec. to 1-200, 6 slides Rs. 115.

12 magnification Zeiss prism binoculars, Rs. 100.

All thoroughly serviceable.—Apply to Major BIRCH, 29th Lancers, Poona.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET 1st and 2nd Floors of "Bombay View" with spacious compound, opposite Colaba Station. Apply to R. S. MISTRY, No. 18, Juma Masjid. 1086

TO BE LET:—A nice small House, in two parts Lower Colaba, Guncarriage Street, newly painted airy, well-ventilated, open on all sides most suitable to Christian families, RENT Rs. 20—22. Apply KHAMBATA and Co., 289, Hornby Road. 1067

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE NORTHERN CIRCARS LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Limited has Transferred its Head Office to 27, Dhuramtola, Calcutta. The most popular Rupee Policy and oldest first Company of its kind. Paid Claims over 20 lacs to date. Has deposited full security of 2 lacs to the Government. Undertakes Regular Insurance for Rs. 500 and upwards with easy terms from 1st January, 1914. Guarantees Prompt settlement of claims in preference to all existing Companies. Cash rewards of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 500 and Rs. 250, will be allowed to successful competitors.
Wanted respectable and influential Agents everywhere irrespective of jurisdiction.
For full particulars apply sharp to Messrs. Mitra Bisvas and Co.: Chief Agents, Calcutta, Madras, Silchars, Benares City, Lahore, Rangoon and Bombay or to any General Agents or Agents of any Districts or Sub-Division or to the undersigned.
The Secretary and Promotor Mr. Bisvas will grant interview to Gentlemen and Ladies on Business between 2 and 3 p.m. every day except on Sundays and Holidays and when on Camp between 8 and 9 a.m. All Correspondence from 1st January, 1914, should be addressed as above.
UMACHARAN BISVAS,
Secretary.
Camp 7 and 8 Triplicane High Road,
Madras the 13th Dec., 1913. 1084

## NOTICES.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.
Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.
For further particulars and tickets, apply to the undersigned.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
353 General Traffic Manager.

### TELEGRAPHISTS FOR BRITISH AFRICA.

THERE are VACANCIES for experienced Telegraphists in the Post Office of the British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates. Candidates should be not less than 21 or more than 30 years of age, and should be good writers and capable Morse Sounder operators. The minimum qualification is the ability to send and receive telegrams at the rate of 16 words per minute and preference will be given to applicants who are capable of a higher rate of speed. A knowledge of Postal work is desirable but not necessary.
The salaries paid will vary according to qualifications. For men with less than 5 years' practical experience and having a manipulative ability of 16 words per minute the commencing salary offered is Rs. 80 per mensem. For telegraphists of longer experience and superior qualifications higher salaries are offered, ranging in the case of especially expert operators who are also good writers and have a thorough knowledge of English up to Rs. 120 per mensem.
Quarters or allowances in lieu (Rs. 20 per month) are at present granted at certain of the smaller Stations in East Africa, but not at the principal settlements. In Uganda, quarters, or allowances, in lieu, are generally provided and telegraphists serving in that Protectorate also receive local allowances varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per mensem according to station.
Selected candidates will be required to enter into a three years agreement for service in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates and to pay for an Insurance Company's Fidelity Guarantee costing Rs. 15 per annum. They will be granted double intermediate railway fare from their homes to Bombay and second class passagees to British East Africa. Half salaries will be paid during the voyage and full pay from the date of arrival at Mombasa. Similar passage facilities back to India will be granted at the expiration of the agreement or in the case of Telegraphists remaining in the service return ocean passages will be granted in addition to leave pay according to Regulations for the Subordinate Staff of the East Africa Protectorate. Applications should be addressed to:—
Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE, & Co.
Agents in India for the British Protectorates in Africa,
1105 Nicol Road Ballard Pier, Bombay.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi; Peshawar, Simla, Cawnpore and Lucknow, Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

| Down From Bombay. | Stations. | | Up To Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | | | H. M. |
| 17-15 Dep. | Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... | Arr. | 12-35 |
| 22-26 Arr. | Manmad ..... | Dep | 7-24 |
| 8-18 ,, | Bhopal ..... | ,, | 21-16 |
| 11- 4 ,, | Bina ..... | ,, | 18-32 |
| 13-25 ,, | Jhansi..... | ,, | 15-57 |
| 15-14 ,, | Gwalior ..... | ,, | 13-48 |
| 17-45 ,, | Agra Cantonment..... | ,, | 11-14 |
| 18-41 ,, | Muttra ..... | ,, | 10-19 |
| 21- 0 | Delhi..... | ,, | 8- 0 |
| 21-30 Dep. | | Arr. | 7-35 |
| 22- 9 ,, | Ghaziabad ..... | Dep. | 7- 5 |
| 23-10 ,, | Meerut Cantonment ..... | ,, | 5-59 |
| 1-24 ,, | Saharanpur ..... | ,, | 3-58 |
| 3- 0 ,, | Ambala Cantonment..... | ,, | 2-17 |
| 5-18 ,, | Ludhiana..... | ,, | 23-44 |
| 6-24 ,, | Jullundur..... | ,, | 22-37 |
| 8- 6 ,, | Amritsar ..... | ,, | 21- 1 |
| 9-38 ,, | Lahore ..... | ,, | 20- 0 |
| 16- 5 ,, | Rawalpindi ..... | ,, | 13-32 |
| 20-13 Arr. | Peshawar Cantonment ..... | ,, | 8-45 |

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

| Down | | | Up |
|---|---|---|---|
| H.M. | | | H.M. |
| 17-15 Dep. | Victoria Terminus, Bombay | Arr. | 12-35 |
| 21- 0 Arr. | Delhi..... | Dep. | 8- 0 |
| 21-30 Dep. | | Arr. | 7-10 |
| 2-45 Arr. | Ambala..... | Dep. | 5-17 |
| 3-40 Dep. | | Arr. | 1-50 |
| 5.33 Arr. | Kalka..... | Dep. | 0-40 |
| 6-15 Dep. | | Arr. | 0-11 |
| 12-45 Arr. | Simla..... | Dep. | 18- 0 |

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

| Down. | | | Up. |
|---|---|---|---|
| H.M. | | | H.M. |
| 17-15 Dep. | Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... | Arr. | 12-35 |
| 13-25 ,, | Jhansi..... | Dep. | 15-57 |
| 16-20 Dep. | | Arr. | 15-20 |
| 18-45 ,, | Cawnpore ..... | Dep. | 13-14 |
| 20- 0 Arr. | Lucknow..... | ,, | 11- 8 |
| | | | 9-45 |

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
262 General Traffic Manager.

### The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | .. .. | Rs. 20. |
| Half-yearly | .. .. | Rs. 11. |
| Quarterly | .. .. | Rs. 6. |

MOFUSSIL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | .. .. | Rs. 30. |
| Half-yearly | .. .. | Rs. 16. |
| Quarterly | .. .. | Rs. 9. |

*When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts.... Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant....Headache relieved immediately.*

## AUCTION SALE:

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN SHAWLS SOCKS, STOCKINGS AND HOSIERY AND SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Ebrahim Jamal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction To-morrow FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Shop No. 22 opposite the Shop of Sheth Apoo Meneese, at Shaikh Memon Street, the following:—
Hosiery goods consisting of woollen socks, stockings, shawls, woollen blankets, frocks, etc., and shop furniture, such as tables, chairs, cup-boards.
A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery taken on the next-day.

AUCTION SALE OF ALMOND-NUTS OF BEST QUALITY, DRIED ROSE FLOWERS, DRIED FIGS, KIS-MIS, CURRANTS AND WEIGHING SCALES, BIG WEIGHTS, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Veljee Narpal and ors., Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the godown (which was occupied by Veljee Narpal and Co.) at Kharak Bazar, Mandvi, the following goods consisting of:—
Currants, dried figs, Kis-mis dried Roseflowers, Almond-nuts of various and best qualities, weighing scales, weiguts, etc.
A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on the next-day.

AUCTION SALE OF ALMOND NUTS, DATES CARRAWAY SEED, SHAHJEERED, HARTAL AND WEIGHING SCALES ETC.

Under instructions frmo R. D. Sethna Esq., the official Assignee and Assignee of the estate fo Veljee Narpal and ors., Insolvents Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY the 28th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at the godown (lately occupied by Messrs. Veljee Narpal and ors.), next to the godown of Messrs. Bridge the following goods consisting of:—
Almnods-nuts of various sorts, dates, Carraway Seed, Shahjeeroo, Hurtal and weighing scale and big weights, etc.
A depsoit of 25 pr cnt will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on the next-day.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, a great quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following.
Furniture such as tables, chairs, cupboards, teapoys, writing office tables, sofas, single and double door-glass-fitted almiras, hatstands iron safe etc.
By order of the concerned:—One large assortment of boots, shoes and slippers for gents, ladies, and babies, to be disposed off in small lots to suit buyers.
By order of the concerned:—Specially made to order, French polished teakwood office furniture such as big writing tables with drawers in pieces, cupboards, chairs with arms and armless, show cases, high seat chairs, copying press, hatstand, etc.
By order of R. D. Sethna Esq. The Official Assignee Bombay and Assignee of the estates of the following Insolvents:—
Re:—Rahim Joosub:—1 Iron safe.
Re:—Ramgopal Hiralal and ors:—2 Swords, 1 Silver hausli, and 41 bad coins.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 Rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.
By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 805 of 1913 (Kanji Pragji vs. Premji Valabhdas and ors.)
1 Rubber-tyred Shigram.
1 Grey Arab Horse.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Several gent's. bicycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE OF 58 BORAS OF SAMPLE COTTON AND 6 BALES FULL-PRESSED AMRAOTI COTTON AND A BIG LOT LOOSE COTTON AND WEIGHING SCALES, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., The Official Assignee, Bombay and Assignee of the estate of Damji Hirjee, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 2nd prox. at 4 p.m., (S. T.) in the godown of the Fort Colaba Press at Colaba the following:—
58 boras sample cotton of superior quality.
6 bales full-pressed Amraoti Cotton.
One big lot loose cotton.
Also gadlas, takias and weighing scales with weights, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on the next day.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th December, 1913.

*Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and dabby? Stearn's Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.*

## AUCTION SALE:

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

OUTRIGHT BONA FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO OUTFITTERS, TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji, Solicitors for the purchasers of the stock-in-trade of the well-known firm of Messrs. N. Catchpole & Co. Drapers and Outfitters, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Taj Buildings" Hornby Road, Fort, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 25th day of December 1913, and the following days commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), every day the entire stock-in-trade of the said firm consisting of Gent's dress suits, shirts, sleeping suits, linen and soft collars, fashionable neckwear, braces, belts, trouser stretchers, socks, underwear, rolled gold jewellery, swimming costumes, sweaters, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Lady's dresses, corsets, chemises, Lady's hats of up-to-date fashions, stockings, robes, night dresses, gloves, fancy goods, Toilet requisites, soaps, perfumery, Iron beds, camp furniture, leather travelling requisites, table and bed linens, art draperies, woollen piece goods, shop furniture, electric fans and lights, etc.
The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECES OF SUPERIOR BLACK VENETIANS, COATINGS, SUITING FLANNELS, TWEEDS, WHIP CORDS, WHITE SERGE, CRICKET FLANNELS, FANCY COLOURED COTTON SUITING TWEEDS, ETC., SUITABLE FOR THE OCCASION OF THE COMING CHRISTMAS.

On SATURDAY, the 27th day of December, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop opposite Messrs. C. M. Bhesania and Empire Buildings, on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the firm concerned, a consignment of Superior Woollen piece-goods received per S.S. Masilia, comprising:—
Fancy checked, vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black superior venetians, blue and black venetian coatings, blue twill serge, fancy coloured superior Whipcord coatings, fancy coloured herringbone coatings, suiting and tennis flannels, coloured tweed suitings, venetian coatings, white twill and knitted serge, fancy trouserings, white striped serge and cricket flannels, coloured super homespuns, fancy coloured cotton suiting tweeds, etc., of 3 to 12 yards in length.
The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers.
The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale on MONDAY, the 29th December, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

A rare opportunity for lovers of artistic household furniture.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER FROM THE DESIGNS OF WELL KNOWN ENGLISH MAKERS.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the First Floor, of "Mayo House," on Cooperage, Fort, opposite the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome artistic household furniture, made to order from the designs of well known English makers comprising of carved sliding dining table, set of Morocco lined dining-room chairs, elegant carved sideboard, dinner waggon, meat-safe, soda-bottle, cupboard, plate cupboard, tapestry upholstered Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, velvet upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy, American organ, elegant hall cabinets, corner cabinets, electric figures with pillar stands, set of half Morocco bound Encyclopaedia Britanica, carved furniture, rich hall carpets, carved single bedsteads, mirror and panel doors almyrahs, zoonda almyrahs, bedroom dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, hatstand, store cupboards, brass electric standing hall lamp, large American ice-box, Godrej safe on stand, large cooking stoves, etc., etc.
The property of R. REID, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th December, 1913.

### MODERN DENTISTRY

is different to the dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting—wanting more value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees that they used to. The dentist who progresses must move with the times—he must satisfy the popular demand. His work must be painless, artistic, and lasting; the materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time, his

FEES MUST BE MODERATE

hence Dr. Boyes' revised list of charges as under:—
Perfectly Painless Extraction Rs. 3.
Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fillings from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.
Complete sets of artificial teeth upper and lower from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.
Partial Sets from Rs. 10 upwards.

Dr. C. D, BOYES, R. D. S.,
personally attends all patients.
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
opposite the Clock Towers.
Hours: 10 to 6 daily, Sundays by appointment only.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

# THE EXCELSIOR.

**At 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.**

THE BANJO WIZARD
Mr. ARTHUR CANWORTH
**is presenting a medley of overtures.**
**Come and Hear him.**

TWO
**Striking Films:**
**"Wild Beasts At Large"**
AND
**"The Beetle's Xmas."**

## XMAS DAY.

25th December
At 6-30 p.m.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
3 gold and silver watches will be given away.

Saturday, 27th
**A Great Attraction.**
FLORETTE and PATAPON
OR
**Cupid works overtime** 6,000 ft.
**THE GREAT FRENCH COMEDY.**

# THE ALCAZAR
## CINEMA DE LUXE
***6-30 Twice Nightly. 10.***
**A WORD TO THE WISE**
**DO NOT MISS OUR**
**XMAS ATTRACTIONS.**

A "BIG SHOW" ALL THE WAY

**YOUNG BUCKSHOT & Co.**
**REAL COWBOYS & AMERICAN INDIANS**
In a unique and original playlet entitled:—
**AFTER THE ROUND-UP**

**Miss LAURA DIAMOND.**
**INSTRUMENTALIST,**
**MONOLOGUE SOUBRETTE.**
From the
EMPIRE THEATRE, LONDON.

**REGGIE WILLIAMS.**
**The Man in the Check Suit**
COMEDIAN who Shatters Gloom, Scatters Fun. Brother of the Famous BILLIE WILLIAMS.

**DIAMOND WILLIAMS**
IN A COMEDY SKETCH
**"THE POLICEMAN"**

AND OUR EXCLUSIVE PICTURES

**FATHER CHRISTMAS**
**WILL BE AT**
**THE ALCAZAR**
**On Xmas Day at 4 o'clock**
**Bring the Kiddies Along**
**EVERY CHILD GETS A PRIZE**
ALSO EXTRA
**MATINEES**

**—BOXING DAY—**
**Saturday and Sunday Dec. 27th and 28th**
**No Advance in Prices.**

Gala-Programme for Xmas Week
at
# CORONATION
# CINEMATOGRAPH
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

Each show 1½ Hours.
OUR STAR FILMS

**Charley's Aunt**
**The Strength of Men**
(A story of Alaska by James Oliver Curwood.)
**A Fatal Love**
**Love and Art**
**A Marriage of Convenience**
**The Lute is Riven**
**Compulsion**
**To the Death**

Prize Show on Thursday, at 5 to 6-30

## AMUSEMENTS:

# AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

**A Bumper Programme.**

## THE BATTLE

A story of the American War of 1861. Most thrilling and realistic scenes ever witnessed on the screen.

**SPECIAL FOR THE XMAS HOLIDAYS.**
**EXTRA SHOWS ON 24th, 25th, and 26th December**
*5 to 6-30 P.M. (S. T.) only.*

**PROTEA.** **THE GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA IN FOUR PARTS COMPLETE.**

**Prizes to be given away in this show.**
**4 Shows to-night**—*5 to 6-30, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.*
**FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.**

# LA SCALA CINEMA
AND
## THEATRE of VARIETIES.
**Gaiety Theatre, BOMBAY,**
A REAL TIP-TOP MUSIC HALL.

OPENING NIGHT,
NEW YEAR'S DAY, JANUARY 1st.
THE SUN WILL SHINE THAT DAY.
THE MOON MAY SHINE
THAT NIGHT.

**BUT THE STARS**
WILL SHINE
**AT THE LA SCALA.**

From start to finish the Show will be ever Bright and Sparkling,

OUR FIRST PROGRAMME.
**THE EXCELLAS**
ECCENTRIC COMIQUES.
The Fellows with the
SILVER RACKETS.
An unique act.
Featuring originalities in an
UNSUPPORTED LADDER
BALANCING EXTRAORDINARY.
Presented with an Elaborate Stage Setting,
**Miss ALICE DIGBY**
The pantomime favourite
INTRODUCING
SONG. ACTING. DANCING.

An Artist who has played at the finest Halls and Theatres in England To-day
THAT VIVACIOUS COMMEDIENE
**LITTLE MONA**
With her charming personality.
BEAUTY and TALENT and
QUEEN OF COMEDY.
A little artist who will set Bombay alight.
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THE LA SCALA
A DAY IN THE PARIS ZOO.
The most beautiful coloured picture that has ever been shown in Bomby.
WIFFLES & THE HONEYMOONERS. A Scream. MAX TO THE RESCUE. Another scream.

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What is happening in the World.
BOMBAY TOPICAL
GARDEN PARTY at GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Amongst the Elite of Bombay. Most Gorgeous Spectacle,
Most Beautiful Dresses. Come and Study the Fashions.
There's A Bill for you that cannot be equalled anywhere in the East.
DO NOT FORGET NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Arrange to meet your friends at the
**LA SCALA.**
TWICE NIGHTLY.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Prices: Rs. 2, 1, As. 8, 6, 4.
Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 10.
BOOKING NOW OPEN.

# ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
**FAREWELL** TO-NIGHT **FAREWELL**
**2 Grand Farewell Performances**
**6-15 to 8-15 p.m., 10 p.m. to 12.**
COMPLETE HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
VON ARX and all the members of his **All Star American Co.**
**CAPTAIN JACK KELLY**
AND
**MISS VIOLET KELLY.**
Also a variety of comic Films and a star drama Film.

Prices:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. **3**, Stalls Rs. **2**, Dress Circle Re. **1-8**, Balcony Re. **1**, and Gallery annas **4**.
Children half price. Soldiers in uniform in Balcony only.

Notice:—The sessions which was extended since 20th. inst. will be terminated to-day, and the members of the performing Company wish the Bombay Public a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

**ALASTOR**
in his unique
**STUDIES OF DESTINY**
may be engaged to entertain your guests at your Christmas and New Year Parties at moderate terms.
Consultations daily at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

# BOMBAY A. D. C.
**NOVELTY THEATRE.**
**13th, 14th & 15th January,**
"YOU NEVER CAN TELL."
Box Office at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co's
Usual Prices.
1065

**BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB.**
## ANNUAL BALL.
The Public are hereby informed that no further tickets for sale are avilable.

C. W. SYKES,
Honorary Secretary,
1053 Police Station, Grant Road.

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# GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urina Bath-room Fittings, etc., etc., etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
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Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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**SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS**
**FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT**
**FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.**
**FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.**
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|---|---|
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| | |
|---|---|
| THE BRITISH ALMANACK AND COMPANION, 1914. Containing a mass of Astronomical, Meteorological, Official and other information of a useful character | 0 12 |

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| | |
|---|---|
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*The following are expected very shortly and orders for them should be registered at once.*

| | |
|---|---|
| WHITAKER'S ALMANACK FOR 1914. Containing on account of the Astronomical and other Phenomena. A vast amount of information respecting the Government, Finances, Population, Commerce and General Statistics of the various Nations of the World with special reference to the British Empire and the United States. Paper covers As. 14. Cloth | 2 3 |
| THE INTERNATIONAL WHITAKER. Cloth. The International Whitaker is to every Nation what Whitaker's Almanack has become to the British Empire. It treats of each Nation on similar lines and contains geographical, commercial, statistical and general information concerning every Country. Merchants and bankers, politicians and statesmen, investors and emigrants, and everyone who desires to be accurately informed, will find the work well worth the money. | 1 12 |

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE & COMPANIONAGE FOR 1914. Cloth, gilt top | 4 6 |

**AN INDEX TO THE MEN AND MOVEMENTS OF THE TIME.**

| | |
|---|---|
| HAZELL'S ANNUAL FOR 1914. Is a Library of information on affairs Imperial, Foreign, Domestic, Political, Naval and Military, Financial, Commercial Agricultural, Industrial, Religious, Educational, Social, Literary and Scientific, Musical and Dramatic, Sporting, etc. Cloth | 3 1 |
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Portraits in oils, water colours, or pastels.
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Landscapes and paitnings of Indian characters—Book illustrations in black and white for half-tone blocks.
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ABU HIGH SCHOOL,
MOUNT ABU, RAJPUTANA.
**RE-OPENS 15TH JANUARY, 1914.**
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Under the management of a Government Board of Control.
President.—The Hon. Sir Elliot Colvin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Hon. Sec.—Rev. H. Mould, B. A., Chaplain of Abu. Staffs:—Mr. A. J. D. Dunne, V. D. Head Master, assisted by a resident Staff of Graduates and Mistresses.
Boys are prepared for all grades of the Cambridge local Examinations, Bombay School of Art, etc.
The School is well situated and possesses a fully equipped Gymnasium, Cricket and Hockey grounds, Rifle Range and Cottage Hospital.
Prospectus and List of former successes may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary. 856

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 24th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. Clan Macintosh | Linnox | Glasgow Nov. 11 |
| S.S. Itonus | Pigott | Rangoon Dec. 11 |
| S.S. Sultan Van | Langkat Fries | Suez Dec. 8 |
| S.S. Begonia | Hourse | Calcutta Dec. 11 |
| S.S. Nippon | Franswich | Kobe Nov. 21 |
| S.S. Eir | Marensan | Alexandria Dec. 8 |
| S.S. Ocean | Christiansen | Calcutta Dec. 13 |
| S.S. Rydall Hall | Leader | London via South Africa |
| S.S. Lhasa | Manley | Karachi Dec. 22 |

### DEPARTURES.

December 24th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. Orangemoor | Moffett | Port Said (for order) and Antwerp. |
| S.S. Bankura | Whytehead | Busreh via Karachi |
| S.S. Alfeld | Fisher | Jeddah via Karachi |

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on Wednesday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. Dwarka | Moxon | Busreh via Karachi |
| S.S. Garryvale | Mc. Clure | Port Said (for order) and Midlesxbrough |

S.S. Clan Macintosh:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, 3,043 tons, Captain W. J. Lennox, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Glasgow, which port she had left on November 11, with a general cargo.

S.S. Itonus:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Itonus, 3,401 tons, Captain H. J. Pigott, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon, which port she had left on December 11, with a general corgo.

S.S. Sultan Van Langkat:—The steamer Sultan Van Langkat, 2,292 tons, Captain P. Fries, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Suez, which port she had left on December 8, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Begonia:—The steamer Begonia, 2,346 tons, Captain G. Howse, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on December 11, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Nippon:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Nippon 4,015 tons, Captain M. Franzowish, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe, which port she had left on November 21, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Eir:—The steamer Eir, 2,448 tons, Captain P. E. Marensan, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Alexandria, which port she had left on December 8, with ballast.

S.S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean, 2,460 tons, Captain T. Christiansen, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on December 13, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Lhasa:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she had left on December 22, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Rydall Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain E. G. Leader, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from London via South Africa, with ballast.

S.S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bankura, 1,904 tons, Captain T. B. H. Whytehead sailed on Wednesday for Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Alfeld:—The Arab steamer Alfeld, 2,474 tons, Captain A. Fisher, sailed on Wednesday for Jeddah via Karachi, with passengers.

S.S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Garryvale:—The steamer Garryvale 2,455 tons, Captain McClure, will sail to-day for Port Said (for order) and Midlesbrough, with a general cargo.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of York homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

WEDNESDAY December 24th, 1913.

P. DOCK.

| Shed Steamer. | Capt. | Agents |
|---|---|---|
| A Rinaldo | Chilton | J. F. & Co |
| B. Vasliefs | Constantinos Coutytery | Ralli Bros |
| C & R Sangola | Wilsher | M. M. & Co |
| F. Colaba | Ross | M. M. & Co |
| M. Spiridis | Krippner | W. & A. G. & Co |
| N. Cressington Court | Barcham | W. & A. G. & Co |
| O. Weissenfels | Klattenhoff | W. & A. G. & Co |
| P. Queen Eugene | Legg | J. I. & Co |
| Q. Taiyabi | Kass A. M. | Jeewanji & Co |

V. DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Cairn Hill | Moodee | W. & A. G. & Co. |
| 2 Circassia | Osborne | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 3. Imani | Lyons | T. M. & Co |
| 4. Athamas | Zarbies | F. N. & Co |
| 6 City of Corinth | Gordon | K. N. & Co. |
| 7. Trantenfels | Metz | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 8. Semiramis | Pavisich | A. L. S. N. & Co |
| 10 x 11 Devanha | Hidkey | P. & O. S. N. & Co. |
| 12 & 13 Persia | Bradshaw | P. & O. S. N. & Co |
| 15. Pundra | Handcock | M. M. & Co |

H. W. P. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Irrawadi | McPhail | K. N. & Co |

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will visit Lucknow on the 9th January. His Excellency opening the Medical College Hospital and the Gumti Bridge on the 10th. The Viceroy will spend a few days in a shooting camp, Lady Hardinge remaining at Lucknow as the guest of Sir James and Lady Meston. His Excellency returns to Lucknow on the 15th.

### VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arcadia | Barcham | P. & O. S. N. & Co. |
| Assave | Coldwell | P. & O. S. N. & Co |
| Begonia | House | |
| Blake | Hill | A. Y. & Co |
| Bleamoor | Blakey | T. T. & Co |
| Birkenfels | Marliar | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Baron Ardrossan | Reid | K. M. & Co |
| Clan Macintosh | Linonx | J. F. & Co. |
| Den of Ogil | Jarvis | T. M. & Co |
| Eir | Marensan | |
| Rosein | Fain | T. M. & Co |
| Homayun | Hannah | T. M & Co |
| Itonus | Pigott | M. M. & Co |
| Inverness | Venus | W. & A. G. & Co |
| India | Talbot | P. & O. S. N. Co |
| Itinda | Mc Clelland | M. M. & Co. |
| Kanzler | Smith | D. M. Khandwani |
| Khosrou | Hanaan | T. M. & Co |
| Kola | Denne | M. M. & Co. |
| Kilibia | Stewart | T. M. & Co. |
| Lhasa | Manby | M. M. & Co. |
| Nippon | Franowich | A. L. S. & Co. |
| Ozarda | Mills | M. M. & Co |
| Orseolo | Cheesa | V. S. N. & Co |
| Ocean | Christiansen | |
| Palamcotta | Elton | M. M. & Co |
| Rabenfels | Supl | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Rydall Hall | Leader | K.N. & Co. |
| Seistan | Forbes | M. M. & Co |
| Sultan | Van Langkat | Fries. |

### TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY 23rd December 1913.

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr | inches. | 30.009 |
| Temperature of Air | degrees | 75.4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | " | 68.0 |
| Dew Point | " | 64.4 |
| Relative humidity of Air | | 0.692 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy10) | | 0.0 |
| Maximum temperature of Air | degrees. | 81.6 |
| Manimum do. do. | " | 69.2 |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | | N.NW.NNW.N. |
| Movement of Wind do. | | 157 |

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8·45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th December, was 30.259 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream as 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

### SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High Water

| Day of week. | Day of Month. | BoDbay Mean Time. | Depth on sill. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | December | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Wed. | 24 | m 7 57 | 26 1 |
| | | 9 31 a | 28 0 |
| Thurs. | 25 | m 8 58 | 26 1 |
| | | 10 22 a | 28 10 |
| Satur. | 27 | m 10 42 | 26 3 |
| | | 11 52 a | 29 3 |
| Sun. | 28 | m 11 27 | 26 4 |
| Mon. | 29 | m 0 31 | 29 9 |
| | | 0 10 a | 26 2 |
| Tues. | 30 | m 1 7 | 29 5 |
| | | 0 52 a | 25 11 |

1913 — Low Water.

| Day of week. | Day of month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on sill. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | December. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Wed. | 24 | 1 37 a | 16 04 |
| | | m 2 19 | 20 11 |
| Thurs. | 25 | 2 27 a | 15 1 |
| | | m 3 26 | 20 7 |
| | | 3 26 | 20 7 |
| Satur. | 27 | 3 14 a | 15 4 |
| | | m 5 9 | 19 9 |
| Sun. | 28 | 4 44 a | 14 11 |
| | | m 4 53 | 19 4 |
| | | 5 34 | 19 1 |
| Mon. | 29 | 6 5 a | 15 1 |
| Tues. | 30 | m 7 13 | 18 18 |
| | | 6 40 a | 16 5 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| December. | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| 24. (Wed.) | 7h. 8m. | 6h. 8m |
| 25. (Thurs.) | 7h. 9m. | 6h 9m |
| 27 (Satur.) | 7h. 10m. | 6h. 10m. |
| 28 (Sun. | 7h. 10m. | 6h. 11m. |
| 29. (Mon.) | 7h. 11m | 6 . 11m |
| 30. (Tues.) | 7h. 11m. | 6h. 11m |

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full Moon | Dec. | 18th | 8h 30.3m. | P.M. |
| Last Quarter. | Do. | 26th | 9h 45.6m | P.M. |
| New Moon. | Do. | 27th | 8h 28.7m | P.M. |
| 1st Quarter | Jan. | 4th | 6h 39.1m | P.M. |

*When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.*

# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols 2½ % .. .. .. | 71 15- 6 plus 1-2 |
| Exchange on London at Paris For . . .. .. .. | 25.32½ plus 1-2 |
| Rentes 3 % . .. .. | 85½ plus 1-4 |
| Berlin Cheques on London .. | 20.49½unchgd. |
| Bar Silver Spot .. | 26 5-8—3-16 |
| „ 2 months hence .. | 26 5 8—3-16 |
| Closing Tone of silver :—Fall caused by China selling | |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % .. | 63⅞unchgd. |
| Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate .. .. | 1-3⅛ unchgd. |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 2nd Oct. 1913. | |
| 3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) | 85½ plus ½ |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st | 4 13-16unchgd. |
| Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. | 4 3-8 „ |
| Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 4 1-4 „ |
| Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months | 4 1-2-⅝ |
| Bar Gold (per oz.) .. .. | 77- |
| Interest day to day loans | 4 unchgd |
| Interest 7 day market loans | 4½ unchgd |
| Council Bills—Extra allotments.—Indian Council purchased £ 250,000 due from Egypt 3rd January— | |

### SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 23. | |
| At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bil on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,0 | | |
| Rs. 20,000 were allotted to Calcutta | | |
| Rs. 8,20,000 „ „ to Bombay | | 9,50,00 |
| Rs. 1,10,000 „ „ to Madras. | | |
| Tenders on Calcutta Bombay at (Min. Rate) Received 95 % full. | 1-4 1 16 | |
| Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.06. | | |
| Telegraphic Transfers | | |
| Rs. 16,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta | | |
| Rs. 47,10,000 „ „ to Bombay | | Rs.70,05 00 |
| Rs. 6,80,000 „ „ to Madras. | | |
| Tenders on Calcutta Bombay at (Min. Rate) Received 95 % full. | 1-4 3 32 | |
| Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.09 | | |
| Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 73 60,000. | | |
| Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 80.00,000 | | |
| EXTRA ALLOTMENTS—Transfers on Bombay Rs. 9,00,000 @ 1-4 1-8 | | |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23

| | |
|---|---|
| | Bales. |
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 12,000 |
| Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp | 500 |
| Total Day's Sales of East Indian | — |
| Total Day's Imports | 61,000 |
| Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Good business done easier | |
| Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :— Steady | |
| Tone of Manchester Market:—Moderately active | |
| Mid. Americans | 6-91—1 |
| gyptian F.G.F. | 9-85unchgd. |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). March. | 12.18 plus18 |
| May. | 12.14 „ 15 |
| New York Official noon call March. | 12·18 „ 16 |
| May. | 12·11 „ 12 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. March | 12.47 „ 18 |
| May. | 12.58 „ 18 |

CLOSING PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. J. .. | 6.63 plus 4 |
| J. F. .. | 6.64 „ 2 |
| F. M. .. | 6.66 „ 2 |
| M. A. .. | 6.68 „ 2 |
| A. M. .. | 6.67 „ 2 |
| M. J. .. | 6.67 „ 2 |
| J. J. .. | 6.64 „ 2 |
| J. A. .. | 6.61 „ 2 |
| O. A. .. | 6.51 „ 2 |
| S. S. .. | 6.33 „ 3 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading. .. .. | 7-6 |
| Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs. .. .. .. .. | 8-2 |
| White Nainsooks 28"by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range .. .. .. | 2-10 |
| „ Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends .. .. .. | 2-1¼ |
| White Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500 .. .. .. | 13-3 |
| Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif .. .. | 11 |
| 40's Bannermills Twist . .. .. | 10⅞ |
| Geo. Mayalbe Yarns .. .. .. | 6 3 16 |
| F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool .. | nominal |
| Buyers or sellers.. .. .. | December |
| Months.. .. .. .. | 10⅜ |
| Water Twist American 30's .. .. | 11¼ |
| „ „ „ 40's .. .. | 10⅞ |
| Mule „ „ 40's .. .. | 12⅜ |
| „ „ „ 50's .. .. | 15 |
| „ „ „ 60's .. .. | 16⅝ |
| „ „ Egyptian 40's .. .. | 17⅛ |
| „ „ „ 50's .. .. | 18⅝ |
| „ „ „ 60's .. .. | |
| Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" More busins doing. | |
| Tone "Cloths". Considerable biz done for the East | |
| Weft American 54's .. .. .. | 11⅝ |
| „ Egyptian 80's .. .. .. | 18 |
| Tone "Yarns" .. .. .. | Quiet |
| Weft Egyptian 32's .. .. .. | 12 |
| Twist 32's W.T.C. .. .. .. | 10 |
| „ 32's B. .. .. .. .. | 10 |
| „ 36's W.T.C. .. .. .. | 10 |
| „ 36's B. .. .. .. .. | 10 |
| „ 42's .. .. .. .. | 11 |
| „ American 60's .. .. .. | 16 |
| „ Egyptian 60's .. .. .. | 17 |
| „ „ 80's .. .. .. | 21 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| | London, Dec 23 Bales. |
| Total Actual Export . .. .. | 13,000 |
| Total Forwarded .. .. .. | 78,000 |
| Total Imports.. .. .. .. | 112,000 |
| Total Stock .. .. .. .. | 911,000 |
| Stock of Cotton in London :— | |

## AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. | 71,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain .. | 4,000 |
| Day's Exports to Continent . .. | 5,000 |
| Futures at New York March | ..12.22plus22 |
| Futures at New York May .. | ..12.18plus19 |
| Advanced on Foreign buying and Bull support and short covering. | |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. | .. 12.40—10 |
| „ „ „ Orleans | ..12 9-16—1-16 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet. | |
| Futures at New Orleans March | .. 12.55plus26 |
| Futures at New Orleans May | .. 12.67plus27 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | unchgd9½ |
| Demand Bills . .. .. | unchgd4 85½ |
| Silver Commercial Bars .. | ..57 1-2—3-8 |

## MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 23

| | |
|---|---|
| Grey Shirtings 41-42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15. | 8-7 |
| Grey Shirtings 44-in. 38-38½ yards 9lbs. | 9 |
| White Shirtings 40-41-in 40 yards, 18 square | 10-7½ |
| White Nainsooks 43-in., 19 yards, 22 by 21 | 6-11 |

## MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

### WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Dec.-Jan. ; London value unchanged | 37 |
| F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal dull. | |
| South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. nominal easier. | |
| Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Jan.-Feb. ; sellers dull | 33½plus ½ |
| South Australian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged | 35½ |
| Victorian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged | 35½ |
| New South Wales Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged | 35½ |

### SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp sellers unchanged | 54½ |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp sellers unchanged | 54½ |
| Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec. Jan. ; Hamburg sellers firm unchanged | 48 |
| Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. ; Dunkirk done firm unchanged | 48¼ |
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Antwerp done firm unchanged | 44½ |
| Bombay Cottonseed Jan.-Feb. ; Hull done steady unchanged | 6.11 |

### METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £64½plus ½ |
| Copper Braziers | £80¾plus ½ |
| Yellow Metal unchanged | 6⅝ |

### FREIGHT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value | 11.6 |
| Arrivals :—Hohenfels. | |

### SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Jan.-March ; unchanged | 12. |
| Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March ; unchanged | 11.7½ |
| German Beet-root 88 % sellers Dec. | 8.11—1d |
| German Beet-root 88 % sellers May ; | 9.4—½ |
| Opened easier closed steady. | |
| E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March ; quiet at previous quotations unchanged | 13.1½ |
| Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta January value unchanged | 10.10½ |
| Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay January value unchanged quiet | 10.9 |
| Raw Java Nos. 16.18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March ; value unchanged | 11.3 |
| Raw Java. C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March ; value unchanged | 11.4½ |
| Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Jan.-March ; value unchanged | 12.3 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March ; value nothing doing-prices unchanged | 12.4½ |

### RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. ; Buyers firm unchanged | 3 7 |

## AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports from the various Districts of the Presidency was published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" :—The standing crops were generally in good condition except in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Kolhapur where they were withering, and in parts of Ahmedabad where they were slightly damaged by rats. Harvesting and threshing of hrrif rats. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops generally continue. Sowing of rabi crops was in progress in parts of Sind, the Panch Mahals, Kanara, and Rewa Kantha. Picking of cotton was progressing in parts of Thar and Parkar, Nawabsha, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar and Baroda. Fodder-supply was sufficient except in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Dharwar. Prices fell in the Konkan and were generally steady elsewhere. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows :—

| | Percentage below normal. |
|---|---|
| Sind | 17 to 40 |
| Gujarat | 6 to 37 |
| Konkan | 20 to 29 |
| Deccan | 23 to 44 |
| Karnatak | 29 to 44 |

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 13th December 1913 were 286 in Sholapur and 2 in Satara.

*When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.*

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

Dec. 24.

The Banks and many of the Markets are closed for the Christmas Holidays.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| *Packages.* | *Rs.* | *From* | *Bank.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 boxes gold | 96,000 | London | Mercantile. |
| 20 boxes gold and sovs. | 13,13,280 / 15,000 | „ | National. |
| 9 box gold | 6,04,800 | „ | Chartered |
| 1 „ „ and sovs. | 37,500 / 31,500 | „ | Hongkong. |
| 1 box sovs, | 15,255 | „ | Eastern. |
| 3 „ „ | 2,25,000 | „ | International. |
| 2 „ „ | 1,50,000 | „ | National. |
| 40 boxes silver | 75,000 | China | Yokohama. |

Export of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 22nd December 1913.

| | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 69 | 83,900. |
| B. B. & C. I. Ry. | 48 | 57,085 |

### COTTON.

There was a fairly sharp reaction in the American Markets, New York closing 19 to 22 points higher and New Orleans 26 to 25 points higher. Fluctuations may occur but it looks as if bottom prices had been touched, and after the holidays the innate strength of the statistical position should again assert itself. It would require little to turn the Market now from a bear into a bull one.

In sympathy with the advance in the American Markets our Market improved further and Good Broach opened at Rs. 293. This price represented a rise of Rs. 11 since yesterday morning. During the early part of the day the rate declined to Rs. 290, but at Colaba there was a fair enquiry by the bazaar, and with sellers holding back the price advanced to Rs. 294, other descriptions being higher in proportion. The Market closes irregular with Good Broach quoted Rs. 295-6, after declining to Rs. 293.

### B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

| Growths | Super Fine. | Fine. | Fully Good. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. G. Bengals .. .. | .. | .. | 211 .. | .. | Jan. 15-25th. |
| M.G. Bengals .. .. | 227 | 216 | 08 .. | .. | Jan. 25th. |
| Do. | 227 | 216 | 208 .. | .. | Ready. |
| M. G. Scind-Punjab .. | .. | 214 | 206 .. | .. | Jan. 25th. |
| Do. | .. | 214 | 206 .. | .. | Ready. |
| M. G. Khandesh .. .. | .. | 223 | 215 .. | .. | Jan. 25th. |
| Do. | .. | 225 | 215 .. | .. | Ready. |
| M. G. Hinguughat Wardha .. | .. | 80 .. | .. | .. | Jan. 25th. |
| Do | .. | 280 .. | .. | .. | Ready |
| M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee .. | .. | 275 .. | .. | .. | Jan. 25th. |
| Do. | .. | 275 .. | .. | .. | Ready. |
| Do. Yeotmahl .. .. | .. | 268 | .. | .. | Jan. 5th. |
| Do. | .. | 268 .. | .. | .. | Ready. |
| Do. Dnamangaum, .. | .. | 62 | .. | .. | Jan 25th. |
| Pooltzum .. .. | .. | 262 .. | .. | .. | Ready. |
| Do. | .. | 2 0 .. | .. | .. | Jan. 25th |
| Do. Akola, Khamgaum | .. | 250 .. | 284 | .. | Ready. |
| o. .. .. | .. | 53 | 201 | .. | Jan 2 th. |
| "Fair Staple" .. .. | .. | 258 | .. | .. | Ready. |
| Do. Amraoti .. .. | .. | 300 .. | .. | 91 | ar. 24th. |
| Do. Bicarh .. .. | .. | 2. 06 | .. | .. | Jan. 25th. |
| Do. Muttia .. .. | .. | 222 | 220 | .. | Ready. |
| .. o. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

### LIVERPOOL OPENER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone .. .. | Steady. |
| Estimated Sales .. .. .. .. | 8,000 |
| Total Imports .. .. .. .. | 6,000 |
| Months. | To-day's price |
| D. J. | 6 69 plus. 6 |
| J. F. | 6.70 „ 6 |
| F. M. | 6.72 „ 6 |
| M. A. | 6.74 „ 6 |
| A. M. | 6.73 „ 6 |
| M. J. | 6.73 „ 6 |
| J. J. | 6.70 „ 6 |
| J. A. | 6.68 „ 7 |
| A. S. | 6.58 „ 7 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending yesterday at 6p.m.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 27,739 Bales |
| Wheat | 2,079 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 6,550 „ |
| Rape, Rai, etc, | 194 „ |
| Gingelyseed | 16,099 „ |
| Poppyseed | 115 „ |
| Groundnuts | 32,724 „ |
| Castorseed | 7,467 „ |
| Rice | 103,707 „ |
| Myrabollams | 2,422 „ |
| Cottonseed | 61,667 „ |
| Mowrasseed | 1,135 „ |
| Gram | 9,205 „ |
| Jowar | 3,803 „ |
| Maize | Nil „ |
| Barley | 179 „ |

## FIND OF FOUR ABANDONED INFANTS.

Four bodies of newly-born infants were found yesterday morning in the Kamatipura locality. A female child wrapped up in a gunny cloth was found in Surti Moholla, near Nagpada. Another female child was found lying in a bundle in Kamatipura Centre Road. A bundle found by a sweeper at the spot where the gutters of the 6th and the 7th Kamatipura lanes meet, contained what appeared to be the dead bodies of twins. All the four bodies have been removed to the Morgue. Police enquiry to trace the mothers is in progress.

## "DHATURA" POISONING.

Three children, two girls and a boy, of some Kharwas, residing on the Parsi Panchayet estate, at Gibbs Road, while wandering about the grounds of the estate on Tuesday evening, came across a "dhatura" plant and, attracted by the pods, ate some seeds. After some time they became giddy. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital where they have been detained for treatment. They are progressing favourably.

## A DISHONEST SERVANT.

A report has been made to the police that one Naginlal Uttambhai, who was given by his master, Tribhowandas Bhukandas, manager of the firm of Chunilal Lalloobhai and Company, Rs. 4,530 in currency notes and cash to be paid to B. S. Lloyd and Co., and a cheque of Rs. 1,000 on the Bank of India to be cashed, has disappeared.

## DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

The advertisement of the above Company appearing in this issue, announces the gift of one of their calendars to the two hundred making application first with the necessary coupon. The calendars are handsomely got up and illustrated, and are well worth securing.

## MANCHESTER COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 24.

We have no change to report in the present conditions of our market. Inquiry continues to be discouraging. Retail inquiry to a desultory extent is visible, and what is keenly felt is the absence of active retail demand, which in weeks past was pretty encourging in spite of the need of wholesale clearance. We hear attempts to place large standard lines at low prices to average dear purchases are being made, but it is a question how far such worn out tactics will pay in face of the huge stocks and arrivals. Manchester reports are equally unassuring. Staples for India are reported as never so slack in demand. Fair lines have been placed for Mediterranean outlets, and a little activity in specialities for China is said to be very helping; this market and the Dutch Indies being considered the best of a bad lot.

The question, re the warehousing of packages is before us with all its convenience this week. The Port Trust authorities, we hear find it very difficult to make room in their overpacked godowns. It is not possible for the dealers even in the best of times, to take prompt delivery of goods on arrival, and under existing circumstances the present difficulty must be very annoying. We trust the Bombay Native piecegoods Merchants' Association must have some projects to guard the interests of their members. Let us hope the Port Trust Authorities will at least make some arrangements to facilitate trade, already in a very discouraging and distressed condition.

*Greys.*—In greys, the market expectations of the sales of some large lines have not been realized. We believe some clearances will be possible but to the purchaser's will and benefit. This week a couple of a large lines of the heavier shirtings were on cables at nearly 8 to 10 per cent. reduced prices and March/April delivery, but we hear business has not been possible. Some forced sales in Whites are reported, particularly in 32 inches 18 yds. low Counts Nainsooks for Amritsar and Delhi markets at very cut prices, leaving the holders heavy losses. Parcels in 33 and 38 inches 18yds., 16 by 14 Counts S. L. B. finish Nainsooks, have changed hands among Bazaar dealers, the dearer purchases compelling the sellers to sustain losses.

In Mills, there is temporary scarcity in one of the staple qualities of European Houses in 39 inches 18 yds., "Red Ends" of the value of Rs. 2-14-6 and Rs. 3-2-6, prices being consequently maintained and this allowing holders decent profits. Jacconets in 27 inches 18 yds., low counts, filled finished, are reported to have been cleared this week by a holder at a great disadvantage owing to the dear purchase, apart from the heavy loss in interest. In prints, affairs continue equally quiet. Sales of any magnitude even at an undesirable loss have not been possible, a buyer anxious to be rid of a lot in low white grounds, having failed to do so in spite of being willing to sustain a loss of 8 per cent. over his purchase price. Chocolates, original printing, though moving slowly show some profit, particularly owing to the cheap purchases by the dealers of ready stocks from a couple of Houses. Better class of prints, are small in demand, but leave some margin. In fancies inquiry continues to be quiet. Some demand for stripe coloured brocades is visible, though the same in white ground finds little inquiry. Superior fancies are pretty quiet even in retail demand. Dhoolies find occasional purchasers and some parcels have changed hands among Bazaar dealers. The sellers in the case are losers, but the buyers make small profits in their purchases, whilst satisfying retail consumption.

*Yarns.*—Inquiry drags on, normal sales being possible. Though Manchester is cheaper by 2 to 4 per cent. on last placements, dealers continue neglecting this fall. Still some small parcels in single yarns of standard marks are reported as being booked.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 23.

Lieutenant A. F. B. Harvey, Royal Field Artillery from the Home Establishment, is posted to the 78th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Rawalpindi.

Major C. H. B. Lees, 53rd Sikhs, has been selected for the Command of the Malay States Guides.

Captain Rynd, Royal Garrison Artillery from the Home Establishment, is posted to No. 51 Company Royal Garrison Artillery at Quetta, posting of Captain Hollinshead to this unit is cancelled.

Lieutenant Cruden, Royal Highlanders, is appointed to the Adjutancy of the 5th Battalion Gordon Highlanders Territorial Force from the 27th April next.

2nd Lieutenant Hinde, Royal Berkshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

Lieutenants Drake Brokenman and G. D. Watson, Royal Engineers, embarked on the 19th December for a tour of duty in India.

Second Lieutenant C. J. Traill, Seaforth Highlanders, is permitted to resign his commission.

Major Kidd, 123rd Rifles, will be transferred to the temporary Half Pay List from 15th February next.

The following officers have been permitted to retire from the dates given :—Colonel W. J. R. Wickham, I.A., from 23rd November 1913. Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Oldfield, R. A., from 1st March 1914. Lieutenant Col. M. B. Bicknell, R. A., from the 22nd February 1914. Major E. J. Drummond, 4th Gurkhas, from the 13th November 1913.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 24.

Except for light rain in Assam the weather has been dry everywhere. The temperature is low in Baluchistan, Rajputana and the Eastern Himalayas.

Forecast :—Some showers in Assam and Upper Burma.

## MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND.

### A PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

The annual prize-distribution ceremony of this fund took place at Hirabag on Sunday the 21st under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, J.P. At the outset Mr. R. K. Dalvi, Secretary of the Fund read the eighteenth annual report of the institution, from which it appeared that its progress is gradual and steady and that it has been helping the needy and relieving them from the clutches of Marwarees. Besides its legitimate banking business it tries to encourage thrift amongst the poor and ignorant classes, by inviting their very small monthly deposits. The Fund has another laudable object of encouraging the spread of education amongst the masses. A separate Fund has been created for this purpose, but at present it can only give away annual prizes to poor and deserving school-going children recommended by shareholders and members of the institution.

Mr. J. K. Parulker, the Chairman of the Board of Directors then described the advantages derived from such institutions, if they are honestly and soberly managed, on strictly business principles. He argued that the very fact that this Fund has been existing continuously for eighteen years was enough to convince any one of its soundness and utility. Rao Bahadur Bhandare next spoke and testified to the perfectly honest and scrupulous dealings of the Fund. Messrs. Khandre, Wagdhare, and Kirtikar also spoke in the same strain. The President, after giving away prizes to about eighty boys and girls, praised the work of the Fund and promised to become a life member of the Education branch of the Fund by paying Rs. 125. Mr. K. A. Keluskar and Rao Saheb Manaji thanked the chairman for his active sympathy and generous help to the Fund.

The singing of a thanks-giving song and the National Anthem by girls brought the proceedings to an end.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

25TH *DECEMBER*, 1913.

On the recommendation of the Government of India, the King has approved of the appointment of the following Imperial Service cadets to be Second Lieutenants in the Native Indian Land Forces :—Rana Jodha Jang Bahadur, Kunwar Savai Sinhji, and Kunwar Daji Raj.

Mr J. W. Rowland, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jahangir, on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector of Excise, Khandesh and Nasik Districts.

Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Bengal to Bombay with effect from the 5th November, 1913.

Chief Engineer F. Olford, R.I.M., 1st Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, is granted privilege leave for ninety days with effect from the 28th February, 1914.

Captain T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C., Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor, is granted combined leave from the 4th January to the 9th May, 1914, with such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date of departure.

Khan Bahadur Gustadji Dhanjishaw Kapadia, Acting Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railways Branches), to be permanent Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railway Branches), with effect from the 11th October 1913.

Mr. A. K. A. Prideaux, Assistant Collector of Excise, has been allowed an extension of furlough for eight months.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. F. D. Spencer, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay is extended by one month.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to issue to Mr. Shankar Hari Kher, LL.B., a sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Satara District.

Major G. McPherson, I.M.S., and Major R. M. Carter, I.M.S., respectively delivered over and received Medical charge of His Majesty's House of Correction and Common Prison on the 13th December, 1913, after office hours.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend T. Rowan to be President of the Municipality of Panchgani in the Satara District vice the Reverend Father Durach, resigned.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to reappoint the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University with effect from the date of expiry of their present term of office, namely, the 13th January 1914 :—

The Rev. MacOmish, M.A., B.D., Accacio G. Viegas, Esq., L.M. & S., the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, B.Sc., M.A., J. A. Turner, Esq., M.D., D.P.H. and Shaikh Abdul Kadir Surfraz, M.A.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Sorab K. Engineer, L.M. & S., M.R.C.P., will on behalf of the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, deliver lectures on "First Aid to the Injured," at the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao, from Sunday the 11th January 1914. The course consists of a series of about eight lectures, illustrated with skelton charts diagram, etc., on human anatomy and physiology, the circulatory, respiratory, and nervous systems, fractures, drowning, etc., occupying one hour each Sunday. No fees are charged.

Dr. Framroze H. Pardivala will commence lectures on "Home Nursing" from Sunday the 4th proximo, from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

## HIGH COURT HOLIDAYS.

The following notification appeared in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" :—

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges are pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in the Rules and Forms of the Bombay High Court, 1909 :—In the list of holidays in rule 3 of the Rules and Forms of the Bombay High Court (edition 1909) Part II, Chapter I, between "Holi" and "Ramnavmi" *insert* "Jamshedi Navroz" and *delete* "Kartiki Ekadashi" from the list.


**TIRED**

**WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.**

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. nights are passed sleeplessly, The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and despondingo into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address :—

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155, Jumma Musjid, Market,

169—4

GREAT ANNUAL SALE

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Christmas 1913.

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# DATE OF "HAMLET."

## A RECOVERED NOTE BY GABRIEL HARVEY.

### AN EARLIER DATE PROPOSED.

Mr. A. H. Bullen writes to "The Times":—

The marginal notes made by Gabriel Harvey, the famous Elizabethan scholar and friend of Spenser, in the books which he read have recently been for the first time printed under the editorship of Professor G. C. Moore Smith, and published by the Shakespeare Head Press, Stratford-upon-Avon. In that volume it is disclosed that Harvey's copy of Speght's "Chaucer"—persistently stated to have been destroyed in a fire at Northumberland House in the 18th century has happily been preserved. The precious volume once belonged to Bishop Percy, and is now in the possession of his great-granddaughter, Miss Meade, who allowed the notes to be transcribed by Mr. Moore Smith, and a collotype facsimile to be made, for publication with his volume, of the page containing the well-known reference to *Hamlet*.

Speght's "Chaucer" was published in 1598, and in that year was purchased by Harvey, whose signature with the date is on the title-page.

On the last page the signature and date again occur: "gabrielis harueij et amicorum, 1598." But when was the note containing the reference to *Hamlet* written? Scholars of the present day usually assume that the play was first performed at the end of 1601 or the beginning of 1602; yet a careful consideration of Harvey's note suggests very forcibly an earlier date for the production. The following is Mr. Moore Smith's transliteration of the passage:—

Like Gascoigns flowers, herbs, and weeds, Heywoods prouerbs, with His, and Sir Thomas Mores Epigrams, may serue for sufficient supplies of manie of theis deuises. And now translated Petrarch, Ariosto, Tasso, and Bartas himself deserue curious comparison with Chaucer, Lidgate, and owre best English, auncient and moderne. Amongst which, the Countesse of Pembrokes Arcadia, and the Faerie Queene ar now freshest in request: and Astrophil, and Amyntas ar none of the idlest pastimes of sum fine humanists. The Earle of Eseex much commends Albions England: and not unworthily for dieurse notable pageants, before, and in the Chronicle. Sum Inglish, and other Histories nowhere more sensibly described, or more inwardly discouered. The Lord Mountioy makes the like account of Daniels peece of the Chronicle, touching the Vsurpation of Henrie of Bullingbrooke, which in deede is a fine, sententious. and politique peece of Poetrie: as profitable, as pleasurable. The younger sort takes much delight in Shakespeares Venus, and Adonis: but his Lucrece, and his tragedie of Hamlet, Prince of Denmarke, haue it in them, to please the wiser sort. Or such poets: or better: or none.

Pilla miretur vulgus: mihi flavus Apollo
Poculla Castaliae plena ministret aquae:

quoth Sir Edward Dier, betwene iest, and earnest. Whose written deuises farr excell most of the sonets, and cantos in print. His Amaryllis, and Sir Walter Raleighs Cynthia, how fine and sweet inuentions? Excellent matter of emulation for Spencer, Constable, France, Watson, Daniel, Warner, Chapman. Siluester, Shakespeare, and the rest of owr flourishing metricians. I look for much, aswell in verse, as in prose. from mie two Oxford frends, Doctor Gager, and M. Hackluit: both rarely furnished for the purpose: and I have a phanise to Owens new Epigrams, as pithie as elegant, and pleasant as sharp, and sumtime as weightie as breife: and amongst so manie gentle, noble, and royall spirits meethinkes I see sum heroical thing in the clowdes: mie soueraine hope. Axiophilus shall forget himself, or will remember to leaue sum memorials behinde him: and to make an vse of so manie rhapsodies, cantos, hymnes, odes, epigrams, sonets, and discourses, as at idle howers, or at flowing fitts he hath compiled. God knowes what is good for the world, and fitting for this age.

HARVEY AND "AXIOPHILUS."

Harvey is here discussing the merits of English poets, living or recently deceased. At first sight one might hastily judge that the expression "owr florishing metricians" could only apply to living poets; but, as Thomas Watson had died in 1592, Harvey must merely mean poets whose writings still kept their freshness. Some have sought to identify "Axiophilus" with Spenser (who died in January, 1599), and others have suggested that he may be Sir Edward Dyer; but Mr. Moore Smith more reasonably holds that "Axiophilus" is Harvey himself. The mention of "translated Tasso" convinced Malone that Harvey's note could not be dated earlier than 1600, the year of the publication of Fairfax's translation; he forgot that a rendering by Richard Crewe of a part of Tasso had appeared in 1594. Owen's epigrams were not published till 1606, but some of them evidently been circulated in manuscript (according to the practice of the time) several years before publication.

The mention of Lord Mountjoy shows that the note was written before July, 1603, at which date Mountjoy was created Earl of Devonshire. Though one cannot speak with absolute certainty, it would seem to be almost impossible that Harvey should have written "The Earle of Essex much commendes Albions England" (Warner's poem) unless Essex was then alive. Mr. Moore Smith has no doubt on the point:—"To my mind the words . . . are decisive. They imply that Essex was alive, and we know that he perished in February, 1601." Probably Hamlet's famous reference to the boy-actors (the "aery of eyases") belongs to the end of 1601 or the beginning of 1602; but Mr. Moore Smith very reasonably urges that this topical passage "may not have been in Shakespeare's original text." To say the least, the evidence seems to suggest very strongly that *Hamlet* in its first unrewised form was produced not earlier than the end of 1598 and not later than the beginning of 1601.

## THE BARODA WEDDING.

*Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.* *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Banquet in the Palace.

## INTERCHANGE OF ROLLING STOCK.

### AN INDIAN RAILWAY PROBLEM.

The "Englishman" writes:—A special meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association will be held in Calcutta on Monday, the 2nd March, 1914, to consider the regulations for the interchange of rolling-stock and all Railways are being asked to furnish the Secretary of the Conference with particulars of any proposals for modification of the regulation which they may desire to make for the consideration of the Conference. At the last meeting of the Association held in Simla it was resolved that the existing regulations passed under Resolution No. 49 of the Conference of 1912, remain in force up to the 31st March 1915, and that in view of the great importance of arriving at interchange rules which will be acceptable to the requisite three-fourths majority, the additional meeting referred to above should be held.

This matter was discussed at the Simla Conference and indeed has been discussed for many years past, without being able to arrive at a set of rules acceptable to all railways, whose interests are however not identical. In concluding the Conference in Simla the President remarked that he was sorry his hopes had not been realised in regard to the rules for the interchange of rolling-stock and they were still with temporary rules. He said that it was unfortunate that they had not been able to arrive at some degree of permanency as long hours had been spent on this intricate problem, but final settlement had apparently not been possible; experience had shown that it is difficult to reconcile the differences between the receiving and forwarding railways, and that it is almost impossible to frame rules which will be acceptable to all Railways.

DISCUSSION OF RULES.

The crux of the problem appears to hinge on the question as to whether hire should be paid on a wagon or a tonnage basis, and different railways hold widely different views on this question according to the nature of their traffic. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway desire to revert to the payment of hire on a tonnage basis, as they consider that it is the fairest and most reasonable method of calculating and paying hire since payment is made on the actual tonnage exchanged. Under the existing regulations a railway like the Bengal-Nagpur Railway forwarding a large quantity of traffic in bulk to its connected railways in high capacity wagons is penalised as it receives payment on an average of coal and manganese ore to the G. I. P. Railway, a large quantity of coal to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and very little else than coal to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and all this traffic is forwarded in its high capacity wagons, for which it only receives a wagon rate under the present rules, and they expect to place wagons on their line of still higher carrying capacity.

Colonel Browne of the Eastern Bengal State Railway considered that that line had been harder hit by the existing rules than any other railway but under the special arrangements that they had been able to make with the East Indian and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway he supported the present rules being continued under which payment is made at a wagon rate. It was impossible to agree to any rules at present and the only thing to be done was to go on with the provincial rules. The interchange rules had been under consideration for some years now and he thought that they should, endeavour to settle something to arrive at an agreement, and he consequently supported the meeting referred to above being held for the sole discussion of these Rules.

## THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following contributions towards the above named Hospital, have been received:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 23,63,245-8-3; A Parsi (for current expenses from September, 1913 to August 1914), Rs. 1,200; A Zoroastrian litigant in the 4th Presidency Magistrate's Court, Rs. 600; Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama (for current expenses from September, 1913 to August, 1914), Rs. 180; Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Cama (for current expenses from September, 1913 to August, 1914), Rs. 180; Messrs. D. Merwan and Co. (for current expenses from September 1913 to August 1914), Rs. 125; Bai Aimai Merwanji Cama (for current expenses from September 1913 to August 1914), Rs. 120; Mr. Framroz R. Joshi (for current expenses from September 1913 to August 1914); Rs. 60; Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Cama (for current expenses from September 1913 to August 1914), Rs. 60; Mr. Kekhusru Hormusji Cama (for current expenses from September 1913 to August 1914), Rs. 60; Mr. N. S. Batliwalla (for current expenses for October 1913), Rs. 51; Mr. D. J. N. Wadia (for current expenses from September 1913 to August 1914), Rs. 50; Messrs. R. Behramji and Co., Rs. 50; In memory of the late Mr. Bejonji Hormusji Dantra, Roj Farvardin, Maha Tir Kadmi, Rs. 50; Mr. J. Rustomji, of Colombo, Rs. 50; Mr. Sorabji B. Kapadia (for current expenses from September 1913 to August 1914), Rs. 50; D. D. C. (for current expenses from September 1913 to August 1914), Rs. 50; Amount sent direct to the Parsee Punchayat as under: Bai Navajbai Cursetji Sethna, in pious memory of the 4th monthly ceremony of her late beloved son Mr. Nusserwanji Cursetji Sethna, who died on Roj 18, Maha 3, 1283, Rs. 10; Hormusji Merwanji Daroowala, being the amount subscribed in the Oothamna ceremony of his late father-in-law Mr. Behramji Cursetji Daroowala, who died on 14-5-13, Rs. 7; Mr. Rustomji Jivaji Chichgar, in pious memory of his late wife Bai Kooverbai, who died on Roj 6, Maha 11, 1282, Rs. 7; Bai Maneckbai Cawasji Bharucha, being the amount subscribed in the Oothamna ceremony of her late father Mr. Boramji Cursetji Daruwala who died on 14-5-13 Rs. 5; Mr. Eruchshaw Furdoonji Kerrawala, being the amount subscribed in the Oothamna ceremony of his late maternal grand-father Mr. Beramji Cursetji Daroowala, who died on 14-5-13, Rs. 5; Bai Jerbai Dhunjishah Dadhiwala, being the amount subscribed in the Oothamna ceremony of her late brother-in-law Mr. Behramji Cursetji Daruwala, who died on 14-5-13, Rs. 5; Mr. Palonji Dadabhoy Chowna (for current expenses from September 1913 to August 1914), Rs. 36; Bai Bachubai Jamsetji Cama (for current expenses from September 1913 to August 1914), Rs. 36; Bai Rutonbai Hormusji Cama (for current expenses from September 1913 to August 1914), Rs. 36; Bai Putlibai Hormusji Cama (for current expenses from September 1913 to August 1914), Rs. 36; Bai Awabai Hormusji Cama (for current expenses from September 1913 to August 1914), Rs. 36; Executors of the late Mr. F. E. Davar (for current expenses for October, November and December 1913), Rs. 30; From the Poor boxes placed at the Hospital, Rs. 28-6-0; Mr. Shapurji Dinshaw Dallas, Rs. 25; In memory of our beloved daughter Najoo, Rs. 25; Mr. Jamsetji Rustomji Oomrigar, in pious memory of the late Bai Jaiji Jamsetji Oomrigar, Rs. 25; Bai Jaiji Dhunjibhoy Sethna, "as a rejoicing of the speedy recovery of my dear son Roost from his serious illness", Rs. 25; The families of the late Bai Kookibai Ardeshir Divecha, who died on Roj 14, Gosh Izad Maha 3, Shahenshai 1881, Yazdezardi, Rs. 25; A Broker through Mr. N. P. Karani, Rs. 25: Amount collected from a friend, Rs. 21; From some Members of the Appa Bag Club, Rs. 21; Bai Bacha and Bai Teimi, in pious memory of the 6th monthly ceremony of their dear late grand-father Mr. Jamsetji Edulji Chinoy, Rs. 15; A Parsee, Rs. 15; The children of the late Bai Jaiji Merwanji Aga, in pious memory of her 1st anniversary, Roj Khordad Maha Tir, Yazdezardi 1283, Kadmi, Rs. 15; The Charity Fund of the late Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Sethna, in pious memory of the deceased, Rs. 15; Mr. Khursetji Ardeshir Divecha, in pious memory of the 2nd anniversary of his late sister Bai Kookibai Ardeshir Divecha, Rs. 15; Mr. Dadabhoy, in pious memory of his late mother Bai Kookibai Ardeshir Divecha, Rs. 15; Mr. E. F. Davar (for current expenses for October, November and December 1913), Rs. 15; Little Liebchen (for current expenses for October, November and December 1913), Rs. 15; Mr. Sorabji Dosabhoy Dongariwala (for current expenses from September 1913 to February 1914), Rs. 12; Mr. P. M. Murban (for current expenses for October 1913), Rs. 11; Mr. Maneckji R. Surveyor, Rs. 10; Messrs. S. and J. Khan (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 10; Mr. C. Sorabji Panday (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 10; Mr. H. M. Mehta (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 10; Messrs. Duke and Sons (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 10; B. C. V. (Hyderabad) as a rejoicing for a wedding, Rs. 10; Bai Banoobai on behalf of the son of Shirinbai (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 10; Two sisters (for current expenses from October, November and December 1913), Rs. 6; Soli-Coomi (for current expenses from October, November and December 1913), Rs. 6; A friend, in pious memory of the 1st anniversary of the late Mr. Bejonji Framji Bharucha, Roj 30, Maha 3, Kadmi 1283, Yazdezerdi, Rs. 5; Mr. Merwanji Nowroji Antia (for current expenses for September 1913), Rs. 5; Mr. Shapurji Framji Shroff (for current expenses for Sept., 1913) Rs. 5; Messrs. Jamsetji Rutomji and Co. (for current expenses for September 1913), Rs. 5; A Well-wisher (for current expenses for September 1913), Rs. 5; Mr. Dosabhoy Dadabhoy Katrak (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 5; Mr. Phiroz J. Mistry (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 5; Messrs. B. Ardeshir and Co. (for current expenses for November 13), Rs. 5; Mr. C. D. Bolton (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 5; Mr. Jehangir Bhikaji Dalal (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 5; Bai Goolbai Dorabji Frenchman (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 5; Messrs. A. C. Patel and Co. (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 5; In pious memory of the anniversary of dear daughter Bacha Framji, for her parents, Rs. 5; Messrs. Sorabji P. Gandhi and Son (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 5; Messrs. M. Darabsha and Co. (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 5; N. (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 5; Bai Dinbai Cawasji Byramji Patell, Rs. 5; Messrs. K. and E. Cooper (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 5; Mr. B. J. Billimoria (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 5; Dr. F. R. Parakh (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 5; Mr. Vicaji A. Taraporewala (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 5; Duty (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 5; Mr. Jamshed (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 5; Sums under Rs. 5, Rs. 170-12-0; Total Rupees 23,67,161-10-3.

## FOOTBALL BETTING.

### ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A PLAYER.

At the Smthwick Police Court on Dec. 1, a man who gave the name of Frederick Pater—which, however, it was stated was not his real name—was charged, under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, with having attempted to bribe Jesse Pennington, the captain of the West Bromwich Albion Football Club, in order to obtain a certain result in a football match, says "The Times."

Mr. Sharp, who prosecuted on behalf of the West Bromwich Albion Football Club, supported by the Football Association, explained that a match between Everton and West Bromwich Albion had been arranged at Hawthorne, and on Friday the defendant went to a shop kept by Pennington and tried to induce him to bring about a certain result in the match on the following da. Pennington asked the defendant to put his offer in writing, and the latter then wrote the following:—"Nov. 28.—I, Sam Johnstone, agree to present to Jesse Pennington £55 on the termination of the match played at West Bromwich on Nov. 29 if the result is a draw or loss.—Sam Johnstone, 34, Cleveland-mansions, Brixton, London." Pennington communicated with Mr. Bassett, chairman of the directors of the club, who communicated with the police, and it was arranged that a trap should be laid for the defendant. It happened that the match ended in a draw, and when it was over Pennington went to the defendant, who had witnessed the game, and asked him for the money. The defendant, in the presence of the Detective Barker, handed a bag containing £55 to Pennington, and was then arrested. Mr. Sharp further said there was very little doubt that the defendant was an agent for a very big betting association which issued football coupons. The present was not the only case in which there might be a prosecution.

Mr. Chapman who appeared for the defendant, said that the proceedings were not properly instituted, as under the Act there was no power to proceed unless with the consent of the Solicitor-General. He also contended there was no power to arrest on the part of the police.

The Magistrates overruled these objections, and defendant was remanded.

## MISS KRISHNABAI THAKUR.

### FIRST DAKSHINI HINDU LADY (M.A.) GRADUATE.

### CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

A crowded meeting of the Goud Brahman community in Bombay was held last Sunday the 21st instant at 4 p.m., under the auspices of the Goud Brahman Sabha in Mr. Anant Shiwaji Desai's Bungalow, to congratulate Miss Krishnabai Thakur who has passed in the recent M.A. examination in the second class. Rao Saheb Govindrao R Dabholkar, First Class Magistrate, Bandra, occupied the chair on the occasion. The meeting was well represented by ladies of the community numbering over 30, some of whom took an active part in the deliberations. Miss Krishnabai was greeted with cheers on arrival and was offered a chair near the President. A resolution was passed at the meeting for presenting a congratulatory address to Miss Krishnabai. Speakers at the meeting, both male and female, eulogized the lady-guest and referred to her distinguished career which she had been able to complete at such an early *age of* 22. Being the first Hindu Lady M.A. graduate, Miss Thakur has brought a great honour not only to her community alone but to the whole Hindu race in the Presidency.

Miss Krishnabai was presented with a flower bouquet, garlands and a silver *kumkum casket* in token of the auspicious occasion. Miss Krishnabai cordially thanked the assembly in eloquent and appropriate terms. She assured the members of the meeting that she would try her best and direct her energies to the cause of female education and then only she would consider herself deserving, to some extent, the praise and eulogy so freely bestowed on her.

The proceedings then terminated with the distribution of uttar, gulab, sweets and service of light refreshment.

## THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

### ARRIVAL AT POONA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 24.

The Cameron Highlanders marched into Poona this morning. The regiment entrained at Bangalore for Belgaum about a month ago, and from Belgaum they marched by stages to Poona.

They were played into the barracks at Ghorpuri recently vacated by the Loyal North Lancs. by the Band of the Dorsetshire Regiment the 105th and 117th Maharattas and by the Indian Pipers of the 12th Pioneers from Kirkee.

Poona extends a hearty welcome to the Camerons, who have come here with flattering credentials as a Regiment distinguished in the field and before the footlights. Singularly enough we have now the three emblems of Great Britain with us, the rose represented by the Dorsets, the thistle by the Camerons and the shamrock by the Royal Irish Rifles at Kirkee.

On Sunday last the 21st December, the first annual social gathering of the past and present students of the Broach Union High School—formerly the Loka Hitechhu and Narmada School—was held at the Mandap near Piru Miya's Theatre, under the presidentship of Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal. There were sports in the morning, and distribution of prizes in the evening. After the distribution of prizes, Mr. Ambashanker N. Mulji, District Pleader, moved a vote thanks to the Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, for allowing the School to open Standard VII. The proposal was adopted unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Chair, brought the proceedings to an end. An adjournment was then made for light refreshments. After that two hours more were spent in magic lantern shows.

## BENARES INSURANCE FRAUD CASE.

### EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

The following further evidence was recorded in the Benares Insurance Fraud Case. Inspector Mukherji was re-examined.

After repeating his former evidence he produced the cypher letter sent by Baroda, after his mock-funeral, to Makhoda enquiring if Makhoda had applied for money and sent for Baroda's wife. The cypher letter contains references to other conspirators. He filed the key and the translation of the cypher letter. He gave secondary evidence as to the contents of the letter lost from the Court's file. He further stated that he informed the Court on the 11th December in the evening that the accused were planning to remove the letter from the Court's file.

Dharani Sankar Bhattacharjee stated that he had informed Inspector Mukherji of the design of the accused to remove the letter from the Court.

Sashibhusan Mukherji deposed that Makhoda Charan, Khatish Chandra, Suranath and Mohesh Chandra conspired to remove the letter and had informed Dharani Sankar.

Lall Mohan Goswami deposed that he introduced Makhoda and Ram Chandra Chakraverty to Raghunath Prasad Ahalmad of the Joint Magistrate's Court, who took exhibits to his house, where Makhoda and Ram Chandra went to take copies. They sent witness away on the pretence of calling Ramlal to assist in copying.

Babu Atulchandra Biswas, photographer of the C. I. D., deposed to having steamed open the folds of the horoscope. It disclosed that the old horoscope was folded and calculations were written on the back.

Inspector Mukherji, re-examined, filed the transcript in Bengali of the cypher letter deciphered by him.

The Court examined Doctor Ramlal Chaudhury the accused, who acknowledged having written the death certificates and the letter to the company, stating, that he was present at the time of Baroda's death. He spoke to having seen Baroda alive after his mock-funeral.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

In the Benares Insurance Fraud case, Mr. Sanyal, Pleader, admits attesting the forms sent to the Companies on behalf of Charan and Asaladebi also sending the duplicate forms from the National and Hindustan Companies as desired by his clients and also having visited Doctor Sircar with Mokhoda for his counter-signature on the death certificate granted by Doctor Chaudhury. The accused examined admits applying to the companies for money also visiting Doctor Sircar for his counter-signature on the death certificate, but denies asking Doctor Chakravarty to give a false death certificate. Two charges have as yet been framed against the accused. The case is proceeding.

## PUNJAB UNIVERSITY ANNUAL CONVOCATION.

### VICE-CHANCELLOR'S MORAL DISCOURSE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

The annual convocation of the Punjab University was held to-day, His Honour the Lieut.-Governor as Chancellor presiding.

An address was delivered by Dr. Ewing, the Vice-Chancellor, which took the shape of a moral discourse, laying emphasis on the kind of character that the university is expected to develop in view of the social, intellectual and moral requirements of the country. Dr. Ewing said, "Personal character, clean, strong, definite and true is a quality, the absence of which in an individual to whom is assigned a position of leadership, or who arrogates to himself such a position, no community can afford to excuse."

Referring to the growth of commercial activity in the country, Dr. Ewing said that it is a prominent feature of our times. "We may not" he continued, "and I take it most of us do not, set high value upon honesty only because it is the best policy, yet, we are not thereby precluded from recognising the expediency, utility and necessity of high moral principles throughout the entire domain of trade and commerce."

Concluding Dr. Ewing said: "Unselfish patriotic service, performed for the workers patriotic service, performed for the welfare of those whose opportunities and privileges have been fewer than yours, works persistently done free from the light of self-advertisement and rendered effective by the tact and skill of which your training has made you masters. It is upon this that your equipment and environment summon you to enter.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES COMMITTEE.

### ENQUIRIES AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 24.

The members of the Weights and Measures Committee appointed by the Government of India were in Madras from Friday till Tuesday. During this time they examined about twenty witnesses and paid a visit to the local markets with a view to finding out the weights and measures used in trade transactions and also to learn what particular measures and weights articles were sold by. They also discussed with merchants and traders and bazarmen, as they have been doing so far in many of the towns they visited, all the matters relating to the questions they are inquiring into. The Committee's labours will occupy about six months in all and they expect to begin writing the report about the end of April or the beginning of May. The Committee is by no means predisposed in favour of using one particular system but that it is anxious to ascertain the views of the people concerned in regard to various rival systems, so that these might be placed before the Government of India with whom would rest the final decision as to what should be done.

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| 45 | 43-14 |

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The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Christmas Day: Bank Holiday.

FRIDAY, December 26.

Boxing Day: Bank Holiday.

English Mail Steamer China due, 5 a.m.

Meeting of the Indian National Congress at Karachi.

Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Armand Behic will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Palamcottah will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., instead of an the 25th instant as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

WEDNESDAY, December 31.

New Year's Eve; Bank Holiday.

Bombay City Police Ball, Town Hall, 9-30.

Fancy Dress Masked Ball, G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30; to 9-30 and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p. m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

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## Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

WOODHEAD—At Roorkee, 9th Dec., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Woodhead, a daughter.

WEBBER—At Udaipur, Rajputana, 10th Dec., the wife of Captain M. R. H. Webber, 3rd Skinner's Horse, of a son.

DEATH.

TER VEEN—At the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, 10th Dec., Jean, the beloved wife of Arthur terVeen, and second daughter of the late W. Palmer, aged 37 years.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*Thursday, Dec. 25, 1913.*

## THE INDIAN DEMANDS.

It seems to us that the letter in which the Indian leaders in Natal have formulated their demands to the South African Government is not one to which any exception can be taken. The "Cape Times" has paid a tribute to the moderate and polite terms in which the present position of the Indians has been stated by describing it as a "courteous ultimatum," but Mr. Gandhi, ever anxious to avoid even the semblance of arbitrary action, has hastened to explain that nothing was further from his wish than to give the latter the form of an ultimatum, or to do anything which might embarrass the Government. There is, indeed, no reason why the Union Government or anyone else need be embarrassed by Mr. Gandhi's letter. On the contrary it should be of great assistance to them to be told in plain, straightforward, but courteous terms, that the Indian leaders do not mean to be turned aside from their determination to secure for their community the irreducible minimum represented by the demands for which the present Passive Resistance Movement began. No one will wish to deny that there has been a definite and very acceptable improvement in the attitude of the Union Government during the past few days. The appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, with very wide terms of reference, was a notable step in advance. The release of the leaders, who had been sent to jail, in order that they might assist the Inquiry was another, and the President of the Commission has still further assisted matters by his invitation to the Government of India to be represented. But, though we ma willingly appreciate the evident anxiety of the Union Government to do something to ameliorate a situation which their previous adamantine attitude could only have prolonged and aggravated, it is essential to make sure that their enquiry will be impartial, that it is constituted in such a way as to guarantee a thorough investigation of everything that has taken place, and that its findings will not be nullified by a reasonable want of confidence in its personnel on the part of the aggrieved party. And it is above all important that it should be understood at once that the findings of such an enquiry cannot be accepted in derogation of the Indian demands, which are based on principle and conscience, and are, as we have said, the irreducible minimum. All this Mr. Gandhi has said in his letter to the Government, and he has stated, as it was quite proper to do, that unless he and his followers can be satisfied on these points the struggle must recommence. Surely the South African Government has nothing to lose, as one of its own journals points out, by agreeing to the enlargement of the Commission by the inclusion of Sir James Rose-Innes or Mr. Schreiner, or both. It seems to be admitted that, though there is a judicial president, the personnel of the Commission is unsatisfactory and unacceptable from the Indian point of view. The bias of the two members seems to be hardly a matter of dispute, and, in any case, the fact that they do not command the confidence of the Indians makes it as important to the Union Government as to the Indians, if they wish for peace and to do justice,—as they so loudly proclaim,—to counter-balance this by the addition of the two gentlemen who have been asked for. Mr. Gandhi asks in addition for the release of the imprisoned passive resisters, and freedom for the leaders to visit the sugar estates and collieries for the purpose of collecting evidence. The latter is a demand which can hardly be refused. Even if all the allegations of ill-treatment which have been made are true, the task of collecting evidence, under the best conditions, will be a difficult one; if those who have been accused of ill-treatment are allowed to place obstacles in the way of obtaining this evidence, it will become impossible. It is clear that the Indian leaders cannot go before an enquiry unless they are to have the fullest facilities for presenting their case, and the "Natal Mercury's" plea that, even if the Union Government refuses their demands, they should give evidence before the Commission in view of the Government of India sending Sir Benjamin Robertson cannot be accepted. Sir Benjamin Robertson cannot be of assistance if those whose interests he is to watch are not granted proper facilities to make out their case, and moreover, we do not know yet what his position and powers before the Commission will be.

We have more than once had to point out the remarkable ignorance of the history and facts of the Indian problem in South Africa which is so often displayed by journals in this country which take upon themselves to address advice to the Indian leaders. "The Pioneer" supplies an example of this sort of ignorance, however, which far exceeds anything that we have yet noted. The Allahabad journal states:—

In the controversy that is unhappily proceeding in connexion with Indians in South Africa too little attention is, perhaps, paid to some facts that have a direct bearing on the case. Thus in respect of the £3 tax it is more important than ever to note what the Protector of Indian Emigrants in Natal has to say as to its enforcement. His report for 1912 is certainly instructive, for it shows that out of 15,295 persons liable to the tax only 1,635 paid it. The exact figures are 1,594 out of 10,206 men, and 41 out of 5,089 women. The proportion in the latter instance is so remarkable that the greatest publicity should be given to it. The tax may be an undesirable one, but last year, at any rate, it does not seem to have been harshly enforced,—rather the other way about. Again the report states that 95 out of every 100 Indian labourers whose indenture expired in 1912 re-indentured for another period of service. This fact should also be carefully noted as indicating that service in Natal has still its attractions for those who have tried it for a number of years.

Surely our contemporary cannot be entirely unaware that one of the chief iniquities of the £3 tax,—one of the chief grounds on which its abolition is urged,—is that it has the effect of forcing those who cannot afford to pay it to re indenture.

## THE CONGRESS.

For a few days at least Karachi will be the chief centre of political interest in India while the twenty-eighth session of the Indian National Congress and the Industrial and the Social Conferences are in progress. The Congress commences its sittings to-morrow, while the Industrial Conference will assemble to-day. Among the proposals which are to be submitted at the Congress the Indian crisis in South Africa will naturally claim the first place, and the appointment of a Royal Commission composed of British, Colonial and Indian members to carry out a thorough investigation into the whole question of the status of Indians in the Empire will be pressed for. Other important discussion will be on the constitution of the India Council, about which the consensus of opinion within the Congress is, we are informed, that a proportion of not less than one-third of the members should consist of Indians elected by the non-official members of the different Legislative Councils in India; on the revision of the regulations so as to make the non-official majorities in the Council really effective for practical work and on the removal of differences in the qualifications prescribed for candidates seeking election; on the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission with regard to local self-government starting with the village as a unit of public life,—a recommendation of which nothing has been heard for over four years in spite of attempts made in the Councils to elicit some definite information from the Government on the introduction of compulsory primary education; on the separation of Judicial and Executive functions; on the throwing open of the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army to Indians; and on the land settlement and revenue and the rise in prices and unemployment. The above subjects are all matters of outstanding importance, requiring the most careful handling, but we have every confidence they will be so dealt with by the representatives of Indian opinion.

Looking back upon the last twenty-eight years, the Congress, we think, is justly entitled to congratulate itself on its record. It has outlived calumny, opposition, indifference and even the memorable cleavage in its ranks at Surat, and in spite of the cold shade of official neglect,—perhaps on account of it,—it has succeeded in bringing about remarkable changes in the thoughts and outlook of the country and in the Government and Administration. It is no exaggeration, therefore, to say that all the causes and agencies that make for political advancement, which, again, connotes advance in every other direction, have received, and continue to receive, substantial aid and impetus from the existence and activities of the Congress, the aim and end of which is to help forward the evolution of India to the only possible goal of her aspirations. The *raison d'etre* of the Congress is, we believe, to-day widely recognised even in official circles as that it should actively and directly guide the collective energies of the people towards self-fulfilment, and, by performing these functions wisely, it will not only become a powerful educative force but be an effective instrument of nation-building and national self-realisation.

## DAY BY DAY.

**Christmas Day.**

To-day being Christmas Day will be observed as a holiday in the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle." There will, therefore, be no publication of the paper to-morrow.

**Lord Willingdon and Maharaja of Idar.**

A telegram received yesterday stated that on the arrival of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon on Tuesday at Himatnagar, the capital of the State of Idar, they were cordially welcomed at the station by His Highness, and at the Palace an interesting presentation was made. The Maharajah presented five horses, gorgeously trapped out, to Lord Willingdon, and observed:—"The Rajput Chief's five horses in olden days used to be his modest way of expressing the fighting resources of his State. I trust Your Excellency will appreciate this is an interesting revival of an old custom of expressing loyalty. I have now to request Your Excellency to convey to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, through the Government of India, my sentiments of loyalty and deep devotion to the Throne and my readiness to place myself, with all the resources of my State, at the service of the Crown in time of need. I may inform Your Excellency that till now I have only supervised the up-bringing of my Imperial Sardars' Corps, but the active personal interest evinced in the corps by Major Sarel during the few days that he has been here has persuaded me to join the corps and I beg to announce to-day my intention to join the corps personally." His Highness handed His Excellency a silver key of the fort, and presented the members of the Imperial Sardars' Corps. His Excellency briefly responded, expressing his thanks for the gifts.

**The Growth of Karachi.**

The rise of Karachi, which is, as a telegram to-day informs us, stirred to enthusiasm by the holding of the Congress in its midst, has been phenomenal in the history of modern cities in India. In the space of less than a couple of generations the city has risen from being a fort planted in the mud of the Indus delta to an Imperial port with an annual trade of over thirty-three lakhs and a total tonnage of a million and a half. The most striking feature of Karachi is its pervading atmosphere of modern business; an activity, an alertness of mind that is visible everywhere. Evidences of newness are on all sides,—sheds hurriedly run up, improvised sign-boards, half-made roads, naked steel skeletons of buildings, having a strong resemblance in the eye of the globe-trotter to one of the newer towns of the Canadian West, signs of growth everywhere and of business growing faster than the means of coping with it. The growth of the city is due partly to the congestion at Bombay and the need for more accommodation on the West Coast, and chiefly to the opening up of the hitherto desert lands of the Punjab, which have been converted by gigantic irrigation schemes into fertile fields which are expected to expand in the next five years into millions of acres of one of the best wheat-producing areas in the world. This trade will be drawn to Karachi and make it one of the biggest ports in the East.

**The Late Sir James Lawrence.**

The late Sir James John Trevor Lawrence, Bart., held the office of President of the Royal Horticultural Society since 1884. He was the son of the first Baronet of that name, who was Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen. He entered the Indian Medical Service (1853-62) during the Mutiny. He sat in Parliament as a Conservative representative of Mid-Surrey during 1853-63, and again as the representative of Reigate Division of Surrey during 1882-92, when he retired. Sir James, in addition to being an expert botanist, was a connoisseur in Japanese art, of which he possessed a large collection. He was eighty-two years of age.

**M. Jules Claretie.**

M. Jules Arsene Arnaud Claretie, whose death is announced by Reuter, was Director of Comedie Francaise since 1885. He was educated at the Lycee Bonaparte, Paris. He served as a War Correspondent in 1866, and again at Metz in 1870. In 1871 he contested the Republican Seat of Haute Vienne. M. Claretie was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1887 and Commander in 1894. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1889. He was also elected Honorary President of such eminent Societies as the Societe des Gens de Lettres and Societe de la Revolution Francaise. M. Claretie was the author of several critical, historical and dramatic works. Among the last were Les Mirabeau, Les Ingrats, Le Petit Jacques, and Le Prince Lilah. Among his historical works is a History of the French Revolution of 1870-71. His other writings include "Contemporary Portraits," "French Art and Artists," "The Debacle," and "The Assassin." M. Claretie was born in 1840.

**The Japanese Famine.**

The Japanese prefecture of Aomori, where famine is reported, is one of the seven prefectures which make up Northern Japan and has an area of 361,789 square miles and a population of 612,171 souls. Hokkaido, the other district affected by the famine, is much larger in area, being 3,632,834 square miles in extent and possessing a population of 610,155. Hokkaido is better known as Yezo, the northern island, where the wild tribe of Ainos is mostly to be found.

**Portuguese Consulate for Calcutta.**

The Vice-Consulate for Portugal at Calcutta has been raised by the Portuguese Government to the rank of a Consulate, and with the sanction of His Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Monsieur C. Jambon as Consul. The Governor-General is also pleased to recognise Baron E. von Rosen as attached to the Consulate-General for Germany at Calcutta with power to act as the representative of the Consul General for Germany at Calcutta in the event of the latter's absence.

**The Inventor of the Telephone.**

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, whose pioneer work in connexion with the invention of the now ubiquitous telephone the Royal Society has just somewhat tardily recognised by the award of the Hughes Medal, stumbled on the idea while experimenting with telegraphy thirty-seven years ago in his laboratory in Boston University, where he was Professor of Physiology. Always keenly interested in experimental science, some eight years ago he began to work at the problem of aviation, and organised the American Aerial Experiment Association. He carried out remarkable experiments at that time in Nova Scotia, and, with the exception of those of the Wright Brothers his flying-machines were the first which made any definite progress in the solution of the problem of human flight.

**What is Wrong with the Churches.**

This question was put by the "British Congregationalist" the other day to Mr. Campbell, of the City Temple. The answer was: "I am afraid that is too large a subject to deal with in a few sentences. Probably you are referring to their loosening hold on the common consciousness. Well, the fault is not all with the Churches themselves; it is the Zeitgeist. People tend to become like their pursuits, and the pursuits of the average man of to-day are such as to unfit him for the reception of a spiritual Gospel. He is 'indisposed' towards it; he tends to look for his good on the outside of life, not in the wealth of the soul. Still, it is a reproach to us that we have not been more successful in preventing this." Mr. Campbell thinks the "intellectual side" of preaching was never better than now, but if was meant "the real preaching, the preaching that stirs the soul, that has vision in it, that has the spiritual side of things ever to the fore," well—he was not so sure.

**"Adult Schools."**

A correspondent in London sends us some particulars of a new educational movement in England having as its aim the establishment in every town of an Adult School for workmen and artisans. These Adult Schools are mutual improvement societies which meet every Sunday (the worker's free day) for about two hours in some room set apart for the purpose; the cost of hire is defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. This is merely nominal in most cases, for a room attached to some religious building is readily placed at the disposal of students. The aim of these schools is the advancement of education, in all its forms, amongst the working and artisan classes, the inculcation of moral and religious truths, the teaching of peace principles and the spread of the spirit of solidarity. One correspondent suggests that the formation of such schools in India has become a necessity and would be of incalculable benefit to the labouring

**Suffrage First.**

The "Votes for Women" Fellowship, of which Mrs. Pethick Lawrence is Honorary Secretary, is distributing broadcast in all the constituencies a card for signature exhorting electors to put woman suffrage forward at the next election as "the most urgent and vital reform of to-day." The wording of the card is as follows:—

SUFFRAGE FIRST.

Realizing that "votes for women" is the most urgent and vital reform of to-day and must take precedence of any further social legislation because—

(a) Government can only securely rest on the consent of the governed.

(b) The terrible conditions under which many women live and work make it essential that women should be recognised as citizens.

(c) No legislation can be satisfactory so long as the House of Commons is only representative of men.

I undertake as a parliamentary elector that, unless women have been already enfranchised, in using my vote at the next election I will put woman suffrage first.

And, in the meanwhile, I will acquaint the candidates and their agents in my division of my intention, and will take all other steps in my power to press forward this reform.

**Vegetarian Athletes.**

An English team of vegetarian and fruitarian athletes is to be sent to the Olympic Games at Berlin. A strong committee is being formed, first, to organise and equip the team, secondly, to find out, from the different countries, how many of their representatives have trained without the use of flesh food and intend so to train. Mr. Arnold Hills, an old Oxford competitor in the Inter-University sports, has originated the undertaking, and vegetarians in any part of the kingdom are invited to apply to Mr. J. Nayler, the secretary of the committee, at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, London, E.C.

**City's Health During the Week.**

The health of Bombay would appear to be growing worse week by week, to judge by the returns published. The death-rate, which in the week ending 6th December was 27.87 rose to 28.51 in the week ending 13th December. The week that has just passed has seen a further advance over this figure, viz., 29.14. As we explained last week, neither plague nor diseases like cholera or small-pox seem to be responsible for the high rate of mortality, but chiefly diarrhoea and dysentery. Of the former there were 50 cases and of the latter 12. Plague carried away 6 persons. Neither cholera nor small-pox were responsible for any deaths. As usual, the largest number (191) out of the total of 549 deaths was due to diseases of the respiratory system. Fevers of all kinds accounted for 44 deaths and still-births and premature births 42. The total number of births during the week were 472, as compared with 458 of the corresponding week of 1912.

**City Mortality Returns.**

Three attacks and two deaths from small-pox were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday. The total mortality from all causes was 99 as compared with 81 of the corresponding period of 1912 and 103 of 1911. Out of a total of 1788 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday last, 19 were found to be plague-infected.

# S. AFRICAN CRISIS.

## A CURIOUS ALLEGATION.

## PLEA OF EMBARRASSMENT.

### MR. GANDHI'S EMPHATIC REPUDIATION.

### A LABOUR MEMBER'S HORROR.

### "WILL WHITE WORKERS LIVE ON RICE?"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Dec. 23.

In an interview with Reuter's representative, Mr. Gandhi totally repudiated the allegation that the agitation in Natal was largely fictitious and had been engineered by the disloyalists in India who wanted a pretext to embarrass the Government of India. His best helpers were Europeans, mostly British subjects, who knew the inwardness of the struggle as fully as himself. If the Commission of Enquiry found him guilty of complicity in such a criminal folly as was alleged, he would undertake to retire not only from the movement but from South Africa.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS.

At a Labour meeting in Durban, to-day, Mr. Boydell, of the House of Assembly, said he regarded with horror the treatment of Indians during the strike. Nevertheless, he deprecated the Indian competition. There were many trades from which the Europeans had been driven. The problem was whether we were going to have the white workers coming down to live on rice. Personally he advocated that sufficient inducement be offered for the Indians to return to India.

### ATTEMPTS TO CROSS THE BORDER.

SERVICE SENTENCES.

DURBAN, Dec. 23.

It is reported from Volksrust that thirteen male and three female Indians have been sentenced to three months' hard labour for attempting to cross the border.

### MORE RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

GERMAN CAPITAL AND MATERIAL TO BE USED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Dec. 23.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that the German Minister at Peking and the Chinese Foreign Minister have signed an agreement for the construction of a railway from Kaumi, north-west of Tsintao, to join the Tientsin-Nanking line where it crosses the border of Shantung and Kiangsu, and another railway from Thinanfu in Shantung to Shuntehfu in Chili, thus joining the Tientsin-Nanking and Peking-Hankau Railways. The lines will be State Railways but will employ German capital and material, and will have a German chief engineer and general manager. The capital required is estimated at from seventy to eighty million marks.

### FIRE IN SUGAR FACTORY.

TWENTY-THREE KILLED AND MANY MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Dec. 24.

GEORGETOWN (BRITISH GUIANA),

Yesterday's fire and explosion resulted in the death of 23 persons and several others are missing.

### GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF BRAZIL RUBBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 23.

The Finance Committee of the Brazil Chamber has voted the suppression of government inspection of rubber, as a measure of economy.

### A COLLIERY FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VLADIVOSTOK, Dec. 23.

A fire has been raging for a week in one of the local collieries and is now spreading. It is attributed to incendiarism. Fifty men were underground when it started.

### OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The death is announced of M. Jules Claretie, Director of the Comedie Francaise. The death is also announced of Sir James Trevor Lawrence.

# MEXICAN REBELS' THREAT TO LLOYDS.

## NOTIFICATION POSTED.

### DISCARDED JAPANESE RIFLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Reuter learns that the communication of the Mexican rebels to Lloyds, to the effect that all vessels of whatever nationality bringing munitions to President Huerta would be destroyed, specially mentioned a contract for munitions between Huerta and the Japanese. Lloyds promised to have the notification posted.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 24.

It is understood that President Huerta's contract with the Japanese refers to rifles discarded by the Japanese army. A contract was concluded in April, before the United States Government adopted the policy of not recognising President Huerta, hence it is maintained that there is no ground for a protest against the delivery of arms.

### EARL OF KINTORE.

OFFER OF SALE OF HISTORIC ESTATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Earl of Kintore is about to offer for sale his historic estates around Inverurie and Kintore and between Montrose and Aberdeen, totalling 20,000 acres and producing over £23,000 annually. An opportunity will be given to acquire the whole estates, otherwise they will be sold in lots, tenants having the first opportunity to buy their farms.

### THE POET LAUREATE.

DR. BRIDGES' FIRST POEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The first poem by Dr. Bridges as Poet Laureate was sent to the King and is published in "The Times" by His Majesty's desire. The subject of the poem is "Christmas Eve." "The Times" points out that Dr. Bridges thus assumes the functions of the Versificator Regis, a personage several centuries older than the Poet Laureate.

### FAMINE IN JAPAN.

EXTREME DISTRESS AT AOMORI AND HOKKAIDO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Dec. 23.

There is a terrible famine in Aomori and Hokkaido owing to the failure of crops and fishing. Harrowing details are arriving of the extreme distress of the population, of which nefarious traffickers are declared to be taking disgraceful advantage.

### ABYSSINIAN GOVERNMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BRITISH CONSULAR COURTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The London Gazette published an order in council, dated 10th Dec., proclaiming the establishment of the British consular courts in Abyssinia with civil and criminal jurisdiction, the latter to be exercised in conformity with the law of British India. The British residents will be required to register themselves annually.

### U. S. CURRENCY BILL PASSED.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

The Senate has approved the Currency Bill and the President has signed it. The President said that it was the first of a series of measures to benefit the country's business. He expressed surprise at the change of sentiment towards the bill and ready acceptance of its provisions by the bankers. The Congress has adjourned until January 12.

### ZABERN SCANDAL.

POLICE PRESIDENT'S PLEA OF STATE AUTHORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Dec. 24.

Herr von Jagow, the Police President in Berlin, in a letter to the press denouncing the sentence against Lieutenant von Forestner, declares that, as the military exercises are functions of state authority, the prosecution for any act arising during the exercise of such authority is inadmissible. The letter has caused a sensation in the press which criticises it as improper intervention and developments are expected.

# AN AUTONOMOUS RHODESIA.

## SIR S. JAMESON'S FORECAST.

### ANNEXATION EASY, CONFISCATION IMPOSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Sir Starr Jameson, speaking at Salisbury, Rhodesia, hinted at the foundation in South Africa of a new self-governing dominion, consisting of North and South Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, extending from the Congo border to Mafeking.

Reverting to the question of ownership of land, he affirmed, that annexation by the Crown would be easy, but confiscation would be impossible. In the event of annexation the Chartered Company would file a petition of rights and recover their property.

He believed, however, that Rhodesia was faced with two alternatives, the continuance of the administration by the Chartered Company or the entering of the Union.

The speaker made it clear that he had no feeling of unfriendliness for the Union, but Rhodesia's absorption would mean the disappearance of its identity in the vortex of the Union's troubles, Asiatic, native and racial. (Cheers.)

Sir Starr Jameson's firm assertion of the Chartered Company's rights were well received.

### FOREIGN FORCES IN CHINA.

AN APPEAL FOR WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Dec. 24.

China has cabled to her ambassadors that she would greatly appreciate the adhesion of the Powers to the Russian proposal to withdraw the foreign forces from Chihli, order and tranquillity having been restored.

### INDIAN FINANCE COMMISSION.

REPORT WILL TAKE ABOUT A MONTH..

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Reuter is informed that the report of the Indian Finance Commission will not be published simultaneously in India. It will be at least a month before it is ready.

### PROPOSED DIVISION OF AEGEAN ISLANDS.

PORTE REITERATES ITS STANDPOINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 23.

In view of the discussion proceeding between the Powers on the subject of the British proposal regarding the division of the Aegean Islands, the Porte has circularised the Powers reiterating the Porte's standpoint, and emphasising that a solution which does not restore the Islands facing the Asiatic coast will be absolutely unacceptable to Turkey.

### STRANDED CITY OF AGRA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Dec. 23.

The steamer Dalhousie has gone to the assistance of the City of Agra.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The City of Agra has been refloated unassisted and has arrived at Perim.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 24.

With regard to the grounding of the City of Agra, Messrs. Best and Co., the local agents, say that the vessel left Madras on the 17th November and after calling at various down-coast ports and also at the ports on the West Coast was on her way to Marseilles when she ran ashore.

### CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

S. AUSTRALIA BEAT N. S. WALES BY 19 RUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Dec. 24.

In cricket match between South Australia and New South Wales, South Australia scored 281 and 290, (total 571) including 91 and 40 by Crawford, and New South Wales made 307 and 245, (total 552) including 117 by Macartney.

### CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

M. C. C. BEAT TRANSVAAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 23.

The M. C. C. team beat Transvaal by an innings and 29 runs.

### DUC DE MONTPENSIER.

INDIAN AND FAR EASTERN TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MARSELLIES, Dec. 24.

The Duc de Montpensier has sailed in his yacht "Mekong" for a long cruise to India and the Far East.

# RIOTS AT PERAMBUR WORKS.

## ACTING AGENT'S POINT OF VIEW.

### FULL AND CONCISE STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 24.

Captain C. L. Magniac R.E., Acting Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, writes as follows:—

PRESS INACCURACIES.

While the facts regarding the actual rioting which occurred at Perambur Works on the afternoon of Friday the 19th instant have been published in the evidence recorded at the inquest proceedings of the 20th, and it has been definitely established to the satisfaction of the public that the rioting and assault on this Railway Company's officers was of so serious a nature that the officers, who were reluctantly compelled to resort to the use of firearms, were justified in so doing in self-defence.

Such inaccurate information in regard to the alleged causes of the outbreak and the grievances of the workshop employees have been published in certain journals that it will probably be of interest to the public to learn the facts regarding the same. Two main reasons for the dissatisfaction have been assigned namely:—

(1)—Alteration in the time rules and;

(2)—The singing of the agreements with regard to (1).

TIME ROUTINE EXPLAINED.

Men are required to pass inside the time office by 7 a.m., and 12-30. It may be mentioned that prior to 1905 the time office was opened daily at 6-45 and 12-15, but with the extension of the works, a new and larger time office was sanctioned and while this was in course of construction the old time office had to be dismantled and temporary arrangements made, which caused some delay in entering the works, to meet which the opening time was extended to 6-30 and 12 and on the new time office being opened in 1907 the extended time was allowed to remain unaltered.

With effect from the 13th November last, however, the original opening times of 6-45 and 12-15 were re-introduced. There are some twelve entrances through the time offices corresponding more or less to the different shops, and the maximum number of men passing any one entrance is 635. The total number passing the carriage building shop entrance is 509 only. Experience has shown that all the employees can pass into the shops in about eight minutes and allowing a concession of five minutes grace for the men to pass from the time office to their shops, the time allowed is also reasonable.

NO REPRESENTATIONS MADE.

(1) No order has been issued by the Works Manager that all the men over five minutes late should be fined an hour's wages. (2) The agreement in question is precisely similar to that in force on the late Madras Railway prior to 1908 and was signed by all the workshop employees engaged between 1905 and 1908. After the extension of the Company's system new agreements were not signed by the workshop employees and orders to do so were not issued until February last, but owing to some delay the forms were not generally issued until after the unrest in June last had terminated.

A special enquiry was held by me on Monday the 22nd instant among the foremen and officers of the workshops. So far as I have been able to ascertain no representations whatever of any hardships or inconveniences have been put forward by the employees to their Maistries, Foreman, Works Manager or the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, nor have any signed petitions been submitted.

OUTSIDE INFLUENCE.

When calling upon the men to sign the agreements, the Foremen have carefully explained any doubtful clauses to the men, who were generally unable to offer definite reasons for their objection. Careful enquiries among older hands have elicited that the men generally are being intimidated into refusing to sign and there are strong rumours of outside influence having been brought to bear on them. With a view to preventing them from doing so, beyond being warned of the possible consequences of their refusal to obey the order of the Company, no pressure has been put on the men already in service, for unwillingness to sign, and the only men newly appointed are being made to sign with a view to remove any difficulties of the men in regard to the agreements.

The Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent took the initiative and called for the delegates from each shop to meet him in his office and make any representations they desired to make. Some ten delegates attended on the 1st instant and after carefully listening to all they had to say, and finding that the men though still unwilling to sign the agreement were unable to definitely explain their objections.

DELEGATES DECLINED TO PARLEY.

The Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent desired them to further consider their objections, and arranged that after full consideration he would meet any four delegates from among the above and carefully consider the whole agreement, clause by clause. He also promised to recommend to the Agent any modifications which he found to be desirable. Four men were selected, but they eventually expressed their unwillingness to meet the Locomotive Superintendent and it appears probable they were being intimidated and were afraid to come forward. Before any further action could be taken the regrettable occurrence of Friday last took place.

# CHRISTMAS AND ITS CUSTOMS.

## CAROLS, CHRISTMAS TREES AND MISTLETOE.

### ORIGIN OF SANTA CLAUS.

Christmas was originally a Sun Festival celebrated by the ancient peoples of Scandinavia, Rome, Greece and Egypt. The months preceding were the darkest in the year, and, as at this time the Sun began to stay a little longer, the season came to be celebrated with festive joy and fearful orgies. Originally to the Christian it was a conciliation with old beliefs, with practices little changed, and even in England at no early period the people gave themselves up to hardly-to-be-commended revelry during the season. In this connection it will be remembered that the Roundhead Parliament abolished Christmas for twelve years, but later it was re-established in deference to the wishes of the people. Of course, nobody is sure of the actual day on which Christ was born, and the early Church set its face against the observance of birthdays, considering it a practice peculiar to heathenism. But in the fourth century Pope Julius commissioned St. Cyril to enquire as to the correct date. Cyril reported that the Western Churches observed December 25th, but that other churches observed Christmas in January, March, April, May, and September. The Pope on the strength of this decreed December 25th, which has since been observed. There have been many superstitions about the effect the Day has on animals and birds, and a belief existed that they received speech. Many pictures exist portraying the birth of the Christ with cattle kneeling, and it was at one time believed by some that at midnight animals such as the deer and cattle kneel. To this day the Spanish are specially kind to their cows, for they aver that when Christ was born the cows breathed on the Holy Child to supply warmth.

CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS.

In its peculiar customs, too, Christmas has largely borrowed from Paganism. An exception to this is Santa Claus, which probably had its origin in St. Nicholas, who was Bishop of Myra in the beginning of the Fourth Century. He was famed for his good deeds to children, and tradition has a story to tell of St. Nicholas anxious to make a present to a poor nobleman, surreptitiously dropping it down the chimney. It fell into a stocking that the nobleman's daughter had hung up by the fire to dry, much to the delight of the receiver who used it as a dowry for his daughter. Since then, it is told, St. Nicholas never failed to put in a gift into stockings thus hung.

Carols are such an old institution, that, even the origin of the word is not known. The first carols we know anything of were songs written to accompany dancing, which found its way through Paganism into Christianity. This fact is not a little noteworthy, for dancing in Churches did not die out till the 15th Century, although forbidden in the 6th. It is interesting to recall that carols received some exquisite contributions from Milton and Ben Jonnson but it was not till a hundred years later that Charles Wesley's "Hark the Herald Angels Sing," made carols the popular custom we have it to-day.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

The Christmas Tree was also, in all probability, a loan from the religions conquered by Christianity. One legend says that in the 8th Century St. Winifred, a missionary to the Scandinavians, wroth at the worship of trees led by the Druid Priests, one Christmas heaved down a large Oak around which the people were making human sacrifices. On its fall there sprang up a fir, to which St. Winifred pointed as the tree of the Christ-child, and predicted that there would not be a home in all Germany where the children would not gather round the fir to celebrate the birth of Christ. On the other hand, we are told, that the Teutons, who were then worshippers of the Sun, regarded the Christmas Tree as a symbol of the Sun rising higher and higher. The Sun, Moon and Stars were represented by apples, nuts and balls; lights represented flashes of lightning; and sacrifices to the Sun God by little animals. Of course, to this has been added several purely Christian symbols, such as the cross, the anchor, the heart, the angel, and sometimes a representation of the birth of Christ.

KISSING UNDER THE MISLETOE.

The practice of kissing under the Misletoe was also originally a purely Pagan custom, and had its origin in the practice prevalent among the ancient Scandinavians of building huge Yule fires to honour Thor. The greater the fire, it is said, the greater the honour, and so forests would be set aflame. They soon found that those trees burnt brightest on which the Misletoe grew, being sapped of their vitality. And enemies, however great, on this account, meeting under trees on which the Misletoe grew, laid down their weapons, greeting each other kindly, and would not take them up again till the sunrise of another day. They soon learned to place a sprig of the misletoe over the doorways and enemies could not enter except as friends. The Druids when they gathered the Misletoe each year sacrificed two bulls, and Britons, it is said, used to have meat in their Christmas dinner as a reminder of this. The Plum Pudding and Mince Pie are supposed to be symbolical of the rich offerings made by the wise men.

# CALCUTTA RACES.

## FIRST MEETING: SECOND DAY.

## MAYFOWL WINS THE CUP.

### GREAT DAY FOR FAVOURITES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The crush at the stands this evening was very great owing to the attendance being a record one. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge and Lord and Lady Carmichael were present. The Racing was rather tame and this year's Viceroy's Cup race was run in about 4 seconds slower time but the victory of Mayfowl was very well received and the gallant horse and the jockey Brown were lustily cheered. Brown captured the two most important events of the day. Ruiz also rode two capital races on Pretty Good Sort and Polish though the latter just got beat by Kempion after a good race. The Bookmakers fared badly as in all the races except the last one the favourites turned up.

MAYFOWL.

"Mayfowl took up the running and won in a canter, with ears cocked by three and a half lengths." So runs the wire from Calcutta, and the result is what every racing man anticipated.

Shortly after the demise of Sir A. A. Apcar, when it became known that "Mr. R. R. S." had leased Mayfowl, it was pretty generally considered, that in the capable hands of Mr. Byramji Rustomji, his trainer, it was only a question of this great horse keeping well for him to place a fourth successive Viceroy's Cup to his credit. It is true that last year Mayfowl shared the honours with Mr. Goculdass's Brogue, but according to the rules of racing a dead-heat constitutes a win for both horses, for this reason it is quite justifiable now to mark Mayfowl down as having won the blue riband of the Indian Turf four times in succession, a feat which has hitherto never been accomplished, and with little likelihood of the extraordinary record ever being equalled or surpassed.

There is of course this to be said about Mayfowl's remarkable career, he has all along been reserved and trained specially for the Viceroy's Cup, and in this respect has always had a distinct advantage over his less favoured competitors, who have always been submitted to a hurried preparation before being thoroughly aclimatized, and then in the interval between the next Cup race knocked about all over the country taking part at the various race meetings.

It is quite within the bounds of possibility that this champion English thoroughbred will yet put a fifth notch on the stick if "Mr. R. R. S." is disposed to keep him "on the ice" until Calcutta 1914.

To import a horse to lower this redoubtable stayer's colours will probably cost more than our racing friends can afford during these days of financial depression, and with a second string like Kempion to eat up the big money at Bombay and Poona, "Mr. R. R. S." has only to sit tight with Mayfowl to bag another Rs. 20,000 odd this time next year—health permitting.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. R. R. S.'s MAYFOWL, 9-3, Brown. 1
Mr. Raychaudhuri's JEMIMA, 9-3, Ames ..... 2
Mr. De Soysa's METAMAC, 9-0, Trenweth ..... *2
H. H. Kour Saheb's SAXONITE, 9-3, Pratt ..... *3
Also ran:—Hilarity, 9-3; Valerius, 9-3; Jacomar, 8-10.

*Dead heat.

Betting:—4 to 6 Mayfowl, 4's Jemima, 8's Valerius and Hilarity, 12 Jacomar, 30 the rest.

Totes paid:—Rs. 19 for win and Rs. 12, 13, and 19 for places.

The Race:—Metamac led with Mayfowl next then Jemima, Valerius, Saxonite and Hilarity last. From the half-mile post where Metamac retired, Mayfowl took up the running and won in a canter with ears cocked by 3½ lengths, 2½ lengths between second and dead heaters.

Time:—3 mins. 7⅕ secs.

GRAND ANNUAL.—Two miles over eight flights.

Mr. Goculdas's PICNIC, 12-7, Hoyt... 1
Col. Desaraj Urs' FIVE CROWN, 11-0, McNeilage ..... 2
Mr. Thaddeus' WAYWARD AND WILD, 11-4, Northmore ..... 3
Also ran:—Macann 10-13, Proprietor 12-10, Parkhill 12-4, Sea Lad 10-8, Foudrette 10-13, Betty Birr 9-4, Glengarry 9-0.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Picnic, eights Wayward and Wild and Parkhill; tens Macann and Five Crown; longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 18 for win, and Rs. 14, 39 and 19 for places.

The Race:—Before the start Proprietor bolted but was soon caught and brought to the gate. To a level start Wayward and Wild led closely attended by Picnic, Glengarry and Parkhill. Near the mile post Picnic went to the front with Wayward and Wild second and Parkhill third who fell five furlongs from home and thus let Five Crown in. In the straight the latter challenged the leader but Picnic just managed to last out by a head, 3½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 minutes and 43¾ seconds.

INTERNATIONAL PONY PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas's REFRESHER, 9-13, Ruiz ..... 1
Mr. Burjorji's MASONIC, 9-4, Murdison ..... 2
Major Hodden and Mr. Scott's LADY MARCHMINT, 8-11, Mr. Evers ..... 3

(Continued on page 8.)

## CALCUTTA RACES.

(Continued from page 7.)

Also ran:—Blue Duck 9-3, and Nareb 9-7.

Betting:—5 to 1 on Refresher, fours Masonic, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 11 for win and Rs. 11 and 12 for places.

The race:—Masonic led right up to the distance post where Refresher collared and passed her winning by 1¼ lengths, 1¾ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 minute and 30¼ seconds.

CURZON PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas's PRETTY GOOD SORT, 9-12, Ruiz ..... 1
Mr. Heather's HOSPODAR, 9-7, Hardy ..... 2
Capt. Molony's MISS DRAKE, 7-6, Harrison ..... 3

Also ran:—Cherrywood, 8-0; Sugarloaf, 9-8; Rococo, 9-3; Canberra, 9-2; Tartania, 8-11; Aqueduct, 8-7; Tom Chancer, 8-3; Rebuilt, 7-12; The Witch, 7-11; and Katharos, 7-6.

Betting:—Threes Pretty Good Sort, 7 to 2 Hospodar, 5 to 2 Tartania, thirties Miss Drake and more the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 49 for win and Rs. 21, 19 and 97 for places.

The race:—Tartania led from the start but three furlongs from home one of her stirrups broke and Brown had to stop riding. After a good set to Pretty Good Sort won on the post by half a length, a head between second and third. (Miss Drake ran remarkably well).

Time:—1 minute and 29½ seconds.

CALCUTTA PLATE.

Mr. R. R. S.'s KEMPION, 9-10, Brown. 1
Mr. Goculdas's POLISH, 9-3, Ruiz ..... 2
Mr. Garda's LUMINATION, 9-3, Smyth. 3

Also ran:—Ute 9-3, and Hoppner 9-3.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Kempion and Lumination, eights the rest.

Totalisators paid Rs. 15 for win, Rs. 14 24 for places.

The Race:—Polish jumped to the front with Lumination second and Kempion third. She led on up to the Zeerit opening where Kempion came up with her. A great race ensued the rest of the way Kempion just beating Polish by a short head, 3½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. and 14⅘ secs.

PADDOCK PLATE.—1¼ mile.

Mr. Sattar's VITULOS, 8-2, Ames ..... 1
Mr. Norton's LITTLE SCOT, 6-13, Harrison ..... 2
Mr. Lauder's WHIN, 8-4, Andrews ..... 3

Also ran:—Miss Santoi 7-12, Borgie 8-8, Shell 8-2, Black Sand 7-6, Ballymaclune 8-7.

Betting:—3 to 2 Whim, threes Ballymaclune, fives Borgie, sixes Vitulos, tens Little Scot.

The Race:—Vitulos led from start to finish and won by 2½ lengths, 1¼ lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. and 9⅕ secs.

## EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

### BENGAL MEDICAL BILL NOT DRASTIC ENOUGH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The European Defence Association has addressed the Bengal Government on the provisions of the Bengal Medical Bill 1913 and while approving of it so far as it goes, regrets that its provisions are not more drastic and reprehensive.

A complaint is made that the Bill in no way deals with the question of persons practising the European system of medicines and advertising themselves as holders of degrees and diplomas which are unrecognised by the Medical Council of Great Britain.

The Association suggests in default of legislation to prevent this practice such persons should be deprived of power to recover changes for services by legal proceedings in courts.

## "HOMERS" RACE AT POONA.

### LORD WILLINGDON'S CUP.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec. 24.

Poona and Kirkee Homing Society held their race for His Excellency Lord Willingdon's Cup from Secunderabad to Poona 320 miles in a straight line on Sunday. The birds were liberated at 7 a.m., and the first pair to arrive, which belonged to Mr. S. Sullivan of the Poona Police, came to hand at 2-44 p.m. Another bird belonging to the same owner arrived soon after. The time put up was very good namely 1,187 yards per minute.

## DERAILMENT ON KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

### MAILS DELAYED THREE HOURS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Dec. 24.

Another derailment took place on the Kalka-Simla Railway this morning when the engine of the Up Bombay Mail left the metals at a place between Kanah and Saithlighat. The passengers and mails were delayed for about three hours.

The principal of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester writes on behalf of a committee mainly consisting of old students asking support in India to an appeal which the College are making for additicnal building funds. This is the pioneer and premier college of the kind in England. It was founded in 1842 under the patronage of the Prince Consort, and King Edward and King George have also given it their patronage. A new wing is now being built to meet the growing requirements of the age and this will be called the King Edward's wing. Special reasons are urged why Indians should contribute to the building funds. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has given £100 towards it and the old students of the college include a number of Indians and Englishmen who have played a prominent part in the development of Indian agriculture.

## M. K. GANDHI.

### A CHARACTER SKETCH.

Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe contributes the following character sketch of Mr. Ghandi to the "Manchester Guardian":—

Five years ago, when the ripening Union of South Africa was under discussion, you might have met at many gatherings in London a quiet-mannered Indian, a man of forty, small and slight; unobtrusive, but always ready to talk; deeply in earnest (you could see with half a glance), but conspicuously reasonable, patient, persuasive; never ruffled or combative, always kindly, sweet-tempered—and, as you would guess, tenacious almost beyond anybody you had ever known. This was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, barrister-at-law, attorney of the Supreme Court in the Transvaal, and leader of the South African Indians in their struggle for civil rights; organiser of passive resistance; a man you cannot checkmate or get round, though you can, of course, put him for a time out of the way. He is at present in gaol, condemned to twelve months' imprisonment (with hard labour) for leading a company of his people into the Transvaal across the frontier from Natal, in defiance of the new Immigration Restriction Law.

GANDHI'S ORIGIN.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi comes from Western India. He is by race (or, to speak more precisely, by language) a Gujerati, by religion a Hindu, and by caste a Bania or merchant. He comes of an old Bania family connected for generations with Porbandar, a little native State in Kathiawar, north of Bombay, where for a quarter of a century his father was Dewan or chief minister. Though profoundly impressed by the religious character of his mother, an old-fashioned Hindu of the straitest way of life, the youth was not of the home-keeping kind. His ambition went out towards the West. With the greatest difficulty he obtained his mother's permission for the journey to Europe, and then only, it is said, after a Jain priest had, in solemn ceremony, administered a triple vow of chastity and abstinence from flesh, food and alcohol. Mr. Gandhi was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and on returning to India was admitted an advocate of the Bombay High Court.

Just twenty years ago a case in the Natal courts took him to South Africa, not in the first place with any idea of remaining there. The Law Society opposed his enrolment as an advocate, but the Supreme Court of Natal admitted his claim, and Mr. Gandhi, already aware of the outcast condition of the Indians in the colony, settled down in Durban to practise his profession and to organise his countrymen. He founded (in 1894) the Natal Indian Congress, which began its career with an agitation—an unsuccessful agitation—against the disfranchisement of Asiatic settlers. The two decades of almost unbroken conflict have been full enough of varied incident for Mr. Gandhi. Twice he has had experience of warfare—in the early stages of the Boer war when he was at the head of the Indian Ambuance Corps which did good service on the Natal battlefields, and in 1906, when he organised a corps of Indian stretcher-bearers during the native rebellion in Natal.

Twice at least his life has been in danger—once when he was set upon in the streets of Durban on landing from India (the report having got about that he was introducing skilled Indian labour into the colony), and when he had, like more famous men in similar circumstances, to escape in policeman's garb; and another time when an infuriated Pathan tried to kill him under the impression that he was betraying the Indian cause to the Transvaal Government.

GIFTS OF LEADERSHIP.

He is an expert in scientific agitation. Never was there a popular leader more uncompromisingly hostile to militancy. There is no tolerance in him for anything even remotely resembling violence. Passive resistance—or, as he prefers to call it, soul force—is his single weapon, and he never sanctions its use until every conceivable means of negotiation and persuasion has failed. Ten years ago he founded a weekly paper, "Indian Opinion," as the organ of his movemest (at first printed in four languages, now in two—English and Gujerati). To begin with, the paper was published in Durban, but after a few months Mr. Gandhi bought an estate of about 100 acres some twelve miles to the north, upon which was planted the Phœnix. Settlement whence "Indian Opinion" has continued to be issued. The settlement is peopled by Indians associated with the paper and others of Mr. Gandhi's helpers the leaders among whom, in true Indian fashion, take a vow of poverty, binding themselves not to accept more than £3 a month for their services to the journal or to the educational schemes of the community.

Mr. Gandhi's quality as a leader was tested during the four years' struggle with the Transvaal Government (1906-10), when the Indians were fighting, passively of course, against the finger-print ordinance and other measures for which General Smuts was in the main responsible. Victory it was thought (such victory as is possible upon a basis of avowed compromise), had been achieved three years ago; but the undertaking made by General Smuts was not ratified, and, as we know, even Mr. Gokhale's mission of peace last autumn, so far as the essential point at issue is concerned—the securing of admitted rights of domicile,—has been unfruitful. With the resumption of hostilities Mr. Gandhi has gone, as his way is, to prison; and it remains to be proved whether the Union Government can afford to keep him there. For his influence in the keeping of the peace is unrivalled. The South African Indians give him an unlimited allegiance. His character commands their reverence; they obey him like children; they believe in his wisdom. With Mr. Gandhi on the field, the struggle proceeds without bloodshed. Remove, him, and the furies are abroad.

GIFTS OF LEADERSHIP.

He has shown astonishing gifts of leadership and diplomacy, and an equally astonishing grasp of affairs and knowledge of men. But fundamentally M. K. Gandhi is a recluse, a devotee, a mystic. His speculative standpoint is unreservedly Tolstoyan. He is an alien in the modern world, an enemy of what we call Western civilisation. It is not, he will tell you, the British people, but Western civilisation, mechanical and material, that is governing India, and cities like Calcutta and Bombay are merely plague-centres. Increase of material wealth and of comfort is inimical to moral growth. East and West can never meet until the West has thrown over its civilisation, and India's only way to salvation is to unlearn all that she has been learning under the tutelage of the West during the past half-century. To this uncompromising apostle of non-resistance even the organisation of scientific aid for suffering humanity is essentially immoral. The hospitals (and this from a devotee of the Red Cross!) are but instruments of the devil, for if they did not exist mankind would stand a chance of freeing itself from the physical wages of sin. Our modern world is the Inferno, and the only right thing for man to do is to get our of it into silence, solitude, poverty, and peace. And yet with it, here is Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the spiritual Nihilist, sacrificing himself wholly in order to secure for his compatriots a little measure of civil rights in a dominion which will never willingly accept them as free citizens. You must admit that it is strange.

## INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND BOMBAY DELEGATES.

(Associated Paess.)

KARACHI, Dec. 24.

The Hon. Nawab Syed Mahomed, the President-elect of the Congress arrived here this morning by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, from Bombay with a good contingent of Madras and Bombay delegates, among whom were Messrs. D. E. Wacha, C. P. Ramswami Ayer, Subarao, Mr. Jehangir Petit, Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai, Messrs. Dalvi and D. A. Khare. On landing at Kiamari Harbour, the President and the party were received by the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Visindas, Messrs. Golmali Chaga, Rai Bahadur Dewan Hyranand Khemsing, the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri Mathuradas Ramchand and other principal members of the Congress Reception Committee. After a brief introduction the President was profusely garlanded and driven through the principal streets of the town in a procession which was an imposing one. Two hundred young men of the Lohana community dressed in smart uniforms and a contingent on horseback in Rajput headdress formed the advance guard followed by the Congress Volunteers. Crowds thronged the streets who cheered the President all along the route. A halt was made near "Mereweather Tower" where a song of welcome was sung and a band played the National Anthem. Brief halts were made at several places where distinguished gentlemen of the town met to garland the President. The procession terminated near the High School, the President driving to the bungalow specially provided for him.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 24.

The steamer Langa, brought a large number of delegates from Bombay and Madras, including the President. On landing, an imposing procession was formed. The President was driven through the principal streets of Karachi with bands playing and colours flying. All Karachi, men, women and children had turned out in their thousands and every vestige of ground including roofs was occupied. Great enthusiasm prevailed and Karachi has evidently been stirred by the holding of the Congress in its midst. The demonstration was magnificent and admirably organized by Messrs. Harichandrai, Chagle and others.

## MOSLEM DELEGATES AT LUCKNOW.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 24.

Mr. Wazir Hasan, Honorary Secretary to the All-India Moslem League, and Mr. Mahomed Ali, Editor of the "Comrade," arrived at Lucknow. Immense crowds welcomed them on the railway platform, heaps of flowers being thrown over them and they were garlanded. Amidst deafening cheers the carriage was unhorsed and Moslims dragged it from the station to Rifaham, a distance of about two miles.

At a public meeting in which many thousands of people listened to their speeches which were highly appreciated, the meeting was held in the compound of the Rifaham Club. Mr. Mahomed Ali is the guest of Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan.

## TROOPING NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Dec. 23.

The hired Transport "Rohilla" left Southampton on the 19th December.

## A FATAL SLIP.

Tatia Kushalia (25), while walking along the Dry Dock wall of the New Docks, slipped and fell, a height of forty-five feet. He was picked up in an unconscious state and died shortly after.

## POLO CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

In the Polo Championship this morning the "Travellers" beat the "Tigers" by 3 goals to 2.

# VICAR CONVICTED

## CHARGES OF IMMORAL CONDUCT PROVED.

## NOT GUILTY OF GRAVER CHARGE.

At Lichfield Consistory Court on Dec. 2 before the Chancellor of the Diocese (Mr. G J. Talbot, K.C.), the Rev. Hyma Henry Redgrave, vicar of St. Paul, Burslem, was found Guilty, after five days' hearing, on four charges of immoral conduct, but Not Guilty on the charge of adultery and other charges. The defendant was ordered to pay the general costs of the proceedings, says "The Times." The decision of the Court will be reported to the Bishop.

The Chancellor was attended by three clerical and two lay assessors. Mr. W. J. Disturnal, K.C., and Mr. Graham Milward were counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. C. F. Vacheli, K.C., and Mr. A. M. Brice represented the defendant.

EVIDENCE OF GATER'S COMPANIONS.

When the Court opened Mr. Vachell, for the defence, called Daisy Smith, aged 19, the daughter of Mary Smith, for some time companion to Hannah Gater, the girl whom the vicar has described as his adopted daugher.

The witness said she had frequently visited the vicarage, and she had never seen the vicar, and she had never seen the vicar behave improperly towards Hannah. Mrs. Mountford, her aunt, never said anything against the vicar until after her dismissal from the position of church-cleaner. The witness afterwards saw Mrs. Mountford, and she told the witness that she would withdraw the charges against the vicar, but she was terrified because of her husband.

Mr. Milward.—Did your mother suggest that you should go and see Mrs. Mountford about the case?—No; it is quite untrue.

Did you say you had come from the vicar, and that if Mrs. Mountford would withdraw her statement the Bishop would give him another chance?—He never said such a thing to me.

Did you say that to Mrs. Mountford?—No. Annie Taylor, another niece of Mrs. Mountford, corroborated as to what took place at the interview.

Mrs. Alice Couldrey said that when she was single she was engaged by the vicar as companion-house-keeper to Hannah Gater at Stafford. She was engaged after she had produced references. She found she could not retain the appointment, and after she left she gave birth to a child. She was afterwards married, but her husband could not afford to keep her, and she wrote asking the vicar to re-engage her. He them gave her the position of companion-housekeeper to Gater at Leicester. The vicar visited both Stafford and Leicester, but he never behaved improperly. He was very found of Hannah; he caressed her, and at times he kissed her. He never sought any opportunity of being alone with her.

Cross-examined.—How long had you been in the house at Stafford before Mrs. Redgrave came?—I think she came in either the first or the second week.

Who did all the management of the house?—I did.

Was Gater the mistress of the house?—Yes.

When Mrs. Redgrave came did you still take your orders from Gater?—No; I then took my orders from Mrs. Redgrave. She was a visitor to the house.

Did Gater ever go out alone?—No,

Had the vicar given you orders not to let her?—No; that is not so.

While you were at Stafford did the vicar take Hannah to pantomimes at Brimingham and London?—Yes. The girl Pedley went with them. They were only away one day on each occasion.

The witness stated that after leaving Leicester she and Hannah and Pedley lived in lodgings at Blackpool until they came to Lichfield. The vicar had visited them.

Did the vicar suggest that an action should be taken in your name against Mr. Barrett?—Yes. I asked him if I could not take steps to stop people telling such stories about me.

Did he offer to pay the costs?—Yes. I asked him if he would, and he said he would.

Did you consult him about withdrawing the action?—Yes.

Did you decide to withdraw it?—I have not decided yet.

Did he ask if you would consent to the action being dropped?—We did talk about it. but it is not decided.

Are you going to decide it yourself, or are you in his hand in the matter?—I am going to decide myself when I have time to think about it.

Or when the vicar tells you?—Certainly not.

What was the slander they were saying?—That I was hiding some one else's child.

If he decides not to go on, what are you going to do?—He has promised to find the money if I wish to go on with it.

Have you ever seen the vicar put his arm round Gater?—I have never seem him put his arm round her as he would his own wife or as I should expect my husband to do to me.

Have you seen her frequently sit on his knee?—Yes, I have.

Did she put her arm round his neck?—No, she just sat down just as on a chair; just on and off again.

Then why did she do it at all?—I suppose it is one of her peculiarities.

The Chancellor.—Did Gater ever go into his room when he was ill at Stafford?—Oh yes.

Joseph Pedley, a potter, and Mrs. Pedley said they had never seen any impropriety in the vicar's conduct.

Florence Pedley, aged 15, who was a companion of Gater, said the vicar kissed Hannah and herself. He had visited them every day at the lodgings since they had been in Lichfield, but never except in the morning. She did not remember how long they stayed in London when they went up to the pantomime.

Annie Burns, companion-housekeeper to Gater at Leicester before Mrs. Couldrey was appointed, said the vicar and Gater were known as the Rev. Clement and Miss Lucas. She had heard him call her "Hannah dear."

Mr. Milward.—Did the vicar tell you she was a ward in Chancery?—No.

Did Gater say so?—No.

But you have heard it?—Yes, since.

Did the vicar have meals in the breakfast-room with Gater, while you and Pedley had your meals in the kitchen?—No.

Was she ever ill while she was there?—No.

Why did you leave?—She wanted her old companion back, and they paid me a month's wages in lieu of notice.

Was not the reason given that they wanted to accommodate a friend of the family?—No.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Vachell addressed the Court for the defence, declaring that the whole of the onus was on the prosecution to prove the charges against the accused. We have listened, he said, to a very curious and extraordinary story. I hope that the view that the Court will take of it is that, when due weight is given to all the circumstances, to the peculiar temperament and disposition of the accused himself, they will be of opinion that, unwise and foolish as the vicar undoubtedly has been there is nothing here which would render it safe or just to find him guilty of, first of all the serious offence of adultery, and secondly of conduct which might be called immoral within the meaning of the statute and the Canons. He has done things which no one could uphold and which were very much against his own interests—things which were likely to lead to a great deal of unhappiness and disturbance to his own family and prejudice in making their way in the world; I am not here to deny it. Then, in the later stage of the proceedings, when he found he had to face an actual prosecution his conduct may have been highly reprehensible, but in order to prove the charge it must be proved that it was a guilty passion that was entertained by him for this girl, and that he gave certain rein to it. There cannot be any question as to this, that the vicar was fond of the girl, but I hope it will be considered that it was an affection, not of an improper character, but a pure affection which one may have for a child, whether the child is your own or adopted. It should not be forgotten, too, that this girl was extremely youthful in appearance and looked like a child. She wore short dresses and her hair down her back, and the vicar's conduct towards her was of that caressing and playful nature which men of his temperament so frequently show when they are in the society of young people.

Counsel mentioned the handwriting test to which the Court subjected Gater, and remarked that, whether it was the very curious temperament of the child or the fact that she was awestruck in the position in which she found herself, he thought at first she was not going to do it at all, but eventually she did it. He then passed on to the evidence of the Findles, and suggested that no complaint as made until after the son lost his position as organist. The little girl's evidence as to the Rudyard visit could not have any weight with the Court. Then a letter had been produced, one written by the vicar to Mary Smith. It had got into the possession of the prosecution, by what means he did not know. Obviously the letter had never been handed over to the prosecution, and by some means or other it must have been abstracted. It was an instance of the extreme extent to which some people would go in supporting a case of that sort when they had determined to give it their aid and assistance. He was sure that no responsible person concerned in the prosecution would have done anything of the sort, but somebody had; and did not that instance show, when a poor unfortunate clergyman was attacked on any question connected with immorality, how strongly his enemies would band themselves together and disregard the means they used so long as they could bring him down into the dirt, ruin his career, and blast his character? He submitted that Mrs. Mountford's evidence, although important, could not be accepted, for she had said that fear of losing her position as church-cleaner had kept her from uttering a word of warning when she believed the girl to be in peril—fear of losing £4 7s. 6d. a quarter. She spoke to gratify the feelings of resentment she had against the vicar because he turned her away from her employment and brought about the dismissal of her husband from his post at the gasworks. If she was right, the vicar knew what she had seen, and yet he had dismissed her. He had done nothing blame-worthy to make him fear the resentment of this woman, and he dismissed her because of what she had said.

THE VICAR'S AFFECTION FOR GATER.

The vicar had always carefully provided a body-guard or companions for the girl Hannah. He showed that no wrong was intended, for he expressly guarded the girl. Although he might have been exceedingly foolish and unwarranted in giving her so much pleasure and so many excursions, it was not with a view to a criminal act. The purchase of cottages was an extraordinary act, but it was not done secretly, and it was known to his wife and children. Then as to the girl at Stafford, could the prosecution suggest that the vicar deliberately selected a girl who had forfeited her character to be with Hannah? Perhaps it was unwise for him to take Hannah to the pantomimes, but it was only evidence of affection and nothing more. Was it not only part and parcel of that very unwise and foolish course that he adopted from the beginning of trying not only to make the girl as happy and in as good a position as his own children, but even to overload her with favours as some compensation for the unkindness and want of sympathy that she had met with from the rest of the family? He could not see that the action of the vicar in interviewing persons who were making charges against him pointed to guilt on his part.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

Mr. Vachell's address occupied over two hours, and when he resumed his seat the Chancellor said:—Before you reply, Mr. Milward, we will retire to discuss matters. We may be able to shorten the procedings.

The Chancellor and the assessors were absent from the Court for nearly an hour, and on their return the Chancellor intimated that they had considered the evidence, and as then advised they were not prepared to find the defendant guilty on the charge of adultery, but they were unanimously of opinion that four charges of immoral conduct had been proved.

Mr. Milward then endeavoured to persuade the Court that the evidence did amount to proof of adultry. It had been held, he said, that where there was inclination coupled with opportunity they might infer that adultery had been committed. The fact of the defendant's always arranging for a third person to be with the girl was in itself significant; it was not the action of a stepfather, nor of a man who adopted a girl.

The Chancellor.—I am prepared to say that there is some evidence of adultery, but I may say now that we should not find him guilty of adultery. We are not satisfied that the relationship was that of guardian and ward.

Mr. Milward.—But you don't go so far as to find adultery?

The Chancellor.—We believe that the relationship was one of passion and affection.

Afterwards the Chancellor said the Court agreed with a great deal that counsel had said. They regarded the case on the charge of adultery as one of the gravest suspicion, but on the whole they were not prepared to find as a fact that the charge was proved, and consequently they pronounced the defendant not guilty of adultery. The Court found the defendant guilty of four charges of immoral conduct out of seven. The Chancellor added that it would be his duty to report to the Bishop the decision of the Court. The defendant must pay the general costs of the proceedings and each party must share the costs in respect of charges on which the defendant had been acquitted.

The decision was received in silence in Court, and although a crowd waited for the appearance of the defendant outside the Guildhall, there was no demonstration of any kind.

## RHETORIC AND LONELINESS.

### FORCE AND PURITY OF CONCEPTION.

Mr. W. B. Yeats the other day spoke of the rhetoric and hard-driven logic natural to the literature of towns, and he contrasted it with the beautiful, wise, and waywad fantasy of country legends and folk-lore says "The Times." Well, rhetoric, if it is a disease, is one that attacks all literature as soon as literature is mainly produced in towns and for a public used to argument and to all the arts of controversy. It is a habit of speech into which writers fall when they live in a contentious society, whether their main purpose be controversial or not. Our poetry in the eighteenth century, for instance, was all rhetorical, written as if the poet were not only conscious of an audience but also had the desire to convince them of something. And the revolt of Wordsworth against this poetry was the revolt of one who wished to be free of contention, who would write poetry as if he were thinking aloud, not as if he were making a speech. The rhetorician, whether he be poet or historian or essayist or novelist, always seems in the very play of his thought to be conscious of an adversary, and he thinks in relation to that adversary and not only in relation to his subject. Therefore his thought is never quite free-born, never the natural activity of a lonely mind. It may in itself be disinterested and the expression of it may be clear and logical. There is good rhetoric as well as bad—but the best of rhetoric is thought begotten in the effort to persuade, and always a little coarsened and exaggerated by that effort. A writer like Burke, great as he is, seems to have an audience to the inmost secrecy of his own mind. What happens in it is debate rather than pure speculation. The effort to know the truth is mixed from the very first with the effort to present and maintain it, and therefore the force and purity of conception are impaired by this original division of effort.

### MISCHIEF OF RHETORIC.

That is the real mischief of rhetoric, that it cannot be confined to mere expression, that it is not a device which a writer or speaker can practise when he addresses his audience, but rather a habit of thought as well as of speech. Therefore it is not merely a splendid vice of literature or oratory, but also a vice of the human mind in all its activities. There is rhetoric in all the arts, and there are men who are neither writers nor artists nor orators, but who yet think and act and live rhetorically. They are so conscious of the outer world of debate and contention that there is no loneliness in any part of their minds, and no silence in which thought can forget all but itself. Thought is pure only when it is quite unconcerned with what will be thought about it; when the mind shuts itself off from all other minds in the contemplation of its subject-matter. The rhetorical mind can never do this, and is not even aware that it can be done. It may pride itself upon its independence of thought but in that very pride it is incessantly conscious of the other minds from which it differs; and thought is really independent only when it is unconscious of other thought, when it neither agrees nor rebels, but pursues its own course as if that were a natural process of growth Pure thought may turn to controversy in its expression, for then it goes out into the world, but in its own birth and growth it is not controversial and it attains to new truth because it is heedless of old disputes. We wonder often at the wrongness of clever minds, at their incessant activity and lack of originating power. But cleverness is apt to be wrong because it is rhetorical, because the clever mind cannot withdraw itself from disputes with other minds, but, as it were, lives in a publicity of its own imagining and has always the platform habits of that publicity.

It is notified for information that officers of the Indian Army who attend the examination in England for admission to the Staff College, Camberley, and who qualify for admission, are granted their travelling expenses in the United Kingdom to and from their residence, and detention allowance at the scale laid down in the allowance regulations, irrespective of whether they are actually admitted to the College or not.

# NURSE AND MASTER.

## ALLEGED BLOWS IN A NURSERY.

### CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

An extraordinary story of a scene in a Regent's Park mansion was told to Mr. Justice Coleridge and a jury on Dec. 5, when Miss Mary Charlotte Reid, a young and attractive medical and surgical nurse, brought an action against Mr. Oscar Cupper, a former employer of hers, claiming damages for assault, false imprisonment, and wrongful dismissal.

Mr. J. B. Matthews, K.C., and Mr. Harold Simmons were for the plaintiff, and Mr Clavell Salter, K.C., and Mr. Storry Dean for the defendant.

Mr. Simmons, in telling the jury the story of the alleged treatment of Miss Reid, said he was glad to say it was of a character very unusual in an English household.

At the time of the assault and false imprisonment Miss Reid was in the service of Mr. Cupper as nurse to his child and as companion at a salary of £60 a year. She had not been at the house very long when, said counsel, she saw that Mrs. Cupper was a person with whom it would be very difficult for a self-respecting person to get on.

Consequently, on April 14 last, she gave notice that she desired to leave at the end of the month. From that time onwards the conduct of Mrs. Cupper was more unpleasant than it had been before.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.

On May 23 a very serious assault, accompanied by every sort of indignity, was committed on Miss Reid, said Mr. Simmons. The nurse that day had been made to feel more keenly the conduct of Mrs. Cupper. Between one and two o'clock Mr. Cupper came in and said to the plaintiff, "My wife complains that you have been very rude to her."

Nurse Reid, said counsel, replied, "The boot is on the other leg; she has been rude to me."

Mr. Cupper—so the story went on—then exclaimed, "What, you say that?" gave her a violent blow on the left side of the head, and knocked her off her chair. She was dazed for a time and then, said counsel, when she recovered she told the defendant in plain words what she thought of him. She said, "You are a cad."

Upon that he seized hold of her wrists, pressed them against her chest, and flung her against the wardrobe.

Still not daunted, the nurse said, "I am not afraid of you, you cad." Mr. Cupper then said that she must leave the house at once, and told her to pack. He locked the nursery door and took out the key, keeping the nurse imprisoned in the room for ten minutes. She afterwards left the house with her boxes and was accompanied to the door by Mr. and Mrs. Cupper.

NURSE'S EVIDENCE.

Miss Reid, who was wearing a nurse's uniform, went into the witness-box and corroborated her counsel's statements.

She said she was engaged at the Stockwell Fever Hospital, where she had charge of twenty child patients, before she went to the Cuppers, on April 14.

On May 2 she told Mrs. Cupper that things had been misrepresented to her, and that she wished to leave.

The nurse gave instances where she complained of Mrs. Cupper's treatment. Once Mrs. Cupper called rudely to her over her shoulder to get ready to go out. She could not get ready in time, and after twenty minutes Mrs. Cupper burst into the nursery and said, "What do you mean by not coming to me; how dare you make me look a fool to the porters?"

"I told her that I was sorry that I could not accompany her, and that I would like to leave as soon as possible," said the plaintiff. She then ran out of the nursery and called the cook. The cook came out of her bedroom and Mrs. Cupper said to her, "Cook, I have dismissed nurse at a moment's notice for her extraordinary behaviour."

Nurse Reid recounted the incidents of the alleged assault upon her by Mr. Cupper, and said after he locked her in the nursery she packed her things. At the end of ten minutes he came in, followed by Mrs. Cupper, and the former said, "Perhaps this woman is a thief; shall we keep her boxes?"

SUFFERING FROM NEURALGIA.

Mrs. Cupper (according to the witness) replied, "Yes, one never knows what a desperate woman will do."

"I turned to Mrs. Cupper," said the nurse, "and I said, 'Mrs. Cupper, you are the coarsest woman I ever met.'"

When she was leaving she told Mr. Cupper, "No man has any right to strike a woman."

After the assault she suffered for a long time from headaches and facial neuralgia.

Mr. Salter, K.C., cross-examining, asked the plaintiff how Mrs. Cupper had treated her before the date of the alleged assault.

The witness: She did not give me the advantages of companionship she had promised. She had told me she would be very glad of my society, that I should have my meals with her, and we should have musical evenings.

The witness denied telling Mrs. Cupper she had had a love disappointment with a doctor, and that this had upset her nerves. Her nerves were not upset. She told Mrs. Cupper she wanted a light post, being run down in health by previous hard nursing. There had never been complaints to her that the child's clothing was not clean. Mrs. Cupper was not present when the assault occurred.

Dr. Morton Smart, of Harley-street, said that on May 27 he found bruises on the plaintiff's left breast.

Other witnesses deposed to finger marks on the plaintiff's face.

Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., opening the defence, said the story of the assault was the revengeful accusation of an angry and hysterical woman who had been dismissed. Mr. Cupper did not lift his hand towards the plaintiff. Mrs. Cupper was present in the nursery. The plaintiff had bursts of insolent behaviour, and at times was hardly accountable for her actions.

Mrs. Cupper was called, and the hearing was adjourned.

# EMPIRE UNITY.

### DEVELOPMENT OF JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

Professor Morgan delivered the fifth and concluding Rhodes Lecture at University College on the night of December 2, says the "Westminster Gazette." At the commencement of his remarks Professor Morgan said:

"I am authorised by the Lord Chancellor to make a statement about the suggestions thrown out by him, when presiding at my first lecture, as to the future development of the Judicial Committee. They were, as you will remember, the Lord Chancellor was careful to insist, merely suggestions. They have naturally attracted great attention, and they have excited, as perhaps they were meant to excite, some criticism. Generally they have been warmly welcomed as containing the germ of a great idea, but in one or two quarters they have been misunderstood. They did not propose that the Judicial Committee should go on circuit throughout the Dominions. No one who was actually present here on the occasion of Lord Haldane's speech could have imagined that they did. What they did propose was that in cases of great and exceptional importance, where the circumstances were such as to give a sitting in a particular Dominion a particular value, a number of judges should be selected from the enlarged panel to go and sit there. It should be remembered, as anyone who looks at the statues of 1833 and 1844 may discover for himself, that the Judicial Committee is a body possessing, as an Appellate Tribunal, exceptional powers of directing the examination of witnesses on oath and of directing inquiries into issues of fact in particular cases, and one can well conceive that there might be cases in which such inquiries were best held in the Dominion itself. The Committee has already begun to group appeals from a particular Dominion so as to facilitate their hearing during a particular period; a practice which has enabled the Law Officers and the Chief Justice of Canada to be present when Canadian cases are heard. From this it is but a step to provide for an occasional sitting in Canada itself."

Professor Morgan concluded with a brief survey indicating the Political Unity of the Empire. He said it was to the relations of one Dominion with another or with a foreign country that the Imperial Government now confines its attentions, and it was with such relations that the development of Imperial Unity was necessarily concerned. Having considered these from the points of view of Defence, Diplomacy, and General Politics, Professor Morgan concluded by saying:

"The political development of the Empire it may be difficult and is certainly unwise to attempt to predict. All plans for the creation of an Imperial legislative body have foundered, hitherto, on the rock of Colonial autonomy, particularly in the matter of Imperial taxation. A much more modest suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies advocating the creation of a Standing Committee of the Imperial Conference has met with no better fate, largely because the Dominions are not prepared to substitute for the present system of direct communication between their Governors and the Colonial Office the intervention of Agents-General as plenipotentiaries in a body in which one Colony might have to subject its affairs to the decision of other Colonies. The Dominions will, with some reluctance, defer to the Imperial Government, but they have shown no inclination to defer to one another. The day therefore of Imperial Federation must be regarded as still very distant."

# STAMP-COLLECTING.

### EARLY DAYS.

Mr. Douglas B. Armstrong, in "The Boy's Book of Stamp Collecting"—an excellent work, full of information—supplies some interesting particulars of the early days of the hobby, says the "Westminster Gazette." One of the first English stamp collectors was, it seems, Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., F.L.S., of the British Museum, an eminent zoologist, who claimed to have collected postage stamps soon after they were first issued. In France the distinction of having formed the earliest stamp collection is attributed to Viscount Victor Wetzel, a savant and numismatist, of Lille. He travelled extensively during the first decade of the postage stamp, purchasing the first issues of Great Britain, Brazil, Switzerland, the United States, etc., in their respective countries, while others he acquired in used condition throughout an extensive correspondence.

### BEFORE 1860.

By the year 1860 there were a considerable number of adult stamp collectors both in England and the Continent of Europe—the hobby does not at this period appear to have penetrated as far as America—including a number whose names were to become in later years household words in the stamp-collecting world. Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons, founder of the famous firm of stamp dealers, started collecting as a boy at school in 1853, and another well-known London stamp dealer, Mr. W. S. Lincoln, in 1854. The late J. B. Moens, of Brussels, collected stamps as early as 1848, while Dr. C. W. Viner, Mr. J. W. Gillespie, Mr. Maitland Burnett, Mr. W. Hughes-Hughes, and Mr. E. L. Pemberton, were all collecting prior to 1860.

### MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

According to Mr. Armstrong, the hobby is to-day stronger and more universally popular than at any period in its history. In Great Britain alone there are over half a million active stamp-collectors and more than double that number in the United States, while the philatelic population of the world amounts to many millions. Stamp-collectors, he adds, are to be found in every country and community in the civilised world, numbering in their ranks all classes and grades of society. Insurance stamps, but recently introduced into Great Britain, are described as the Ishmaels of philately. Postage-stamps they cannot be, and the Fiscal Philatelic Society has decided that they are outside its scope. Mr. Armstrong's book, which deals in an attractive manner with many phases of the hobby, is issued by Mr. Grant Richards (6s.).

# ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Among the resolutions to be moved in the Imperial Council in January, there is one regarding the incidence of the income-tax.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, bar.-at-law, and Mr. Abduroof Khan, have been deputed by the Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam, Bombay, to attend the Indian National Congress at Karachi and the All-India Moslem League Session at Agra.

News received from Burma states that the Chinese garrison at Talifu mutinied a few days ago and looted the treasury. It is not yet known to what extent the mutiny has spread. Further reports from Yunnan are expected shortly.

One of the resolutions to be moved during the ensuing session of the Imperial Legislative Council will be a recommendation for the appointment of a commission to enquire into jail administration in this country. It may be noted that it is now some years since such an enquiry has been held.

Mr. G. F. J. Foster, Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway is permitted to retire from service of Government from 13th January 1914. Mr. B. Stapleton, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Engineer in chief, Construction, Eastern Bengal Railway from 14th December 1913.

The map of the world which, as Reuter announces, is to be internationally drawn, will, when in one piece, measure roughly 130 feet by 65 feet, or, say, the size of an average compound in Karachi. The Indian section alone will be more than 10 feet square. But mere size will not be its most notable feature. Uniformity will be a more conspicuous characteristic.

According to special famine reports from the affected districts in Bundelkhand, test works have been opened and have attracted 249 persons in Jalaun and 470 in Banda. In Banda there are in addition 22,754 workers on thank schemes and canal works and 30,419 on private works. Hay depots have been opened for supply of Government grass for plough cattle, and *takavi* is being given freely for improvement of wells and for embankments.

Miss Maud Allen arrived in Darjeeling on Sunday last from Bombay. She has now recovered from her accident and was to arrive in Calcutta on the 24th instant, for the purpose of commencing rehearsals, with the Cherniavsky Trio who will arrive from Madras in Calcutta on Christmas Day. The first Allen-Charniavsky recital will take place at the Grand Opera House on January 1st. Numbers of seats are now being secured by telegram from up-country patrons and the booking generally promises to be a record.

The Ottoman, Consul-General, thanking the Aligarh College for the Secretary's telegram congratulating on Madina University foundation, writes:—"We must congratulate one another because Madina University though supported by Ottomans is an university Muslim intellectual concern. The fact that Shaikhul Horam cabled you of the foundation of the Madina University shows how much the Aligarh College is esteemed in Ottoman Dominions. Aligarh College Secretary has suggested that in city of our holy prophet the university must be theological institution of highest order."

The Chief Khalsa Dewan, Amritsar, will hold its sittings on the 28th, 29th, and 30th December, 1913, in the Mandip erected on the old Jail site Bunder road, Karachi. Eminent Ragis such as Bhais Hirasingh, Bhagsing, Saints like His Holiness Sant Attarsingji, Updeshaks of repute and Gianis are expected to join. Recitations of *asa di var* will be held every morning from 5 p.m. to 9 a.m., and expositions from Guru Granth Sahib, the sacred book of the Sikhs, lectures and singing of Shabads (hymns) will constitute the programme from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 4-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m., on the dates named above.

A notification is issued in the "Punjab Gazette" prohibiting the navigation of all airships over certain specified areas in the 2nd (Rawalpindi) and 3rd (Lahore) Divisions. In the former division, the prohibition covers an area of three miles radius from the central point of Rawalpindi Fort and from the centre of eleven bridges over the Chenab, Indus and Jhelum and various nullahs, including the Atack and Jhelum bridges in the case of Lahore Division. The prohibition covers three miles radius from Ferozepore. Amritsar and Lahore Forts and also from six bridges over the Beas, Ravi and Sutlej and various nullahs, including those of Beas, Shahdara, Ferozepore and Phillaur.

Signor L. P. Tessitori, a well-known Italian Orientalist, has been commissioned by the Government of India to edit a large number of manuscripts in Guzarati and Rajputana dialects, now in possession of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. These manuscripts are of great historic interest. They are believed to be the chronicles recorded by the bards who were, and are still, patronised by the various Chiefs of Rajputana. It may not be generally known, that the bards, locally known as "charans," were the real historians of Rajputana, as they recorded the achievements of their royal patrons in panegyric poetry. Signor Tessitori is recognised as one of the greatest authorities in Europe on Guzarati and Rajputani languages. He is to arrive in Calcutta shortly.

The total cost to the South Indian Railway of the scheme linking up India with Ceylon is expected to amount to 70 lakhs of rupees, or £466,666. The propect on the Indian side consists of a viaduct 5,800 feet long with a Scherzer lifting bridge, 200 feet span over the Pamban Pass connecting the railway on the Island of Rameswaram, and two piers at the other end of the island from which steamers will ply, for the six months of the north-east monsoon from the south pier and for the six months of the south-west monsoon from the north pier to similar piers on the Island of Manaar, to connect with the Ceylon Railway line. On the Ceylon side, the Ceylon Government Railway has been carried to the end of the Island of Manaar by a branch from Madawachi to Talemanaar, and two piers have been provided at the latter place similar to those on the Indian side. The distance between the two islands of Rameswaram and Manaar, commonly known as Adam's Bridge, is 22 miles and the steamers, will accomplish the journey between these two points in 1½ hours.


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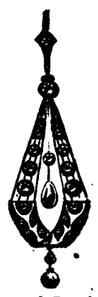

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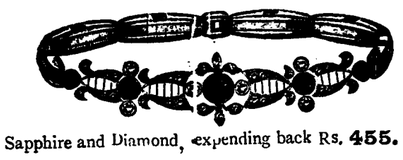

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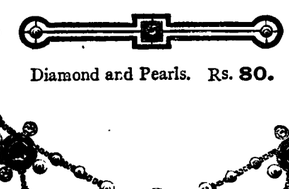

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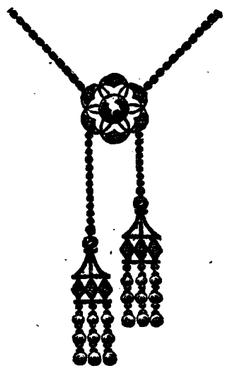

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# INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

## DEPUTATION TO LORD CREWE

## CAUSES OF UNREST.

### CASE FOR AN INQUIRY.

A deputation from the All-Indian South African League waited upon Lord Crewe at the India Office on Dec. 1, to submit proposals for the redress of the grievances of the Indians in South Africa. The deputation consisted of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Mr. B. Dube, Mr. T. M. Parikh, Mr. C. A. Latif, Mr. S. A. Bhisey, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Mr. M. M. Muzuandar, Mr. S. Sorabji, Major N. P. Sinha, Mr. M. M. Ganderia, and Mr. A. S. M. Anik. They urged that the following immediate measures should be adopted:—

(1) The release of the passive resisters and strikers now in prison.

(2) The amendment of the Immigration Act to remove the racial bar, the refusal of domiciliary and existing rights; and the repeal of legislation which offends against the religious and marital status of the people of India.

(3) The abolition of the poll tax.

(4) The institution of a thorough inquiry into the responsibility resting on both parties, the Indian and Colonial, for recent events, by a tribunal with adequate Indian representation.

(5) The adoption ultimately of such measures by the Crown as shall secure to British Indians throughout the Empire the rights of citizenship, which have been guaranteed to them by the solemn pledges of the Crown.

Lord Crewe, in a sympathetic reply, recalled the events in South Africa which have now culminated in riot and even loss of life, and expressed his opinion that there existed material for a close inquiry both into the occurrence themselves and into the causes which had led up to them. He said it would be wrong and purposeless to adopt a tone of menace towards South Africa. He had not had the opportunity of consulting his colleagues upon the subject of an inquiry. His personal view was that if South African repute and the solidarity of the Empire were sustained by instituting some form of inquiry which was not purely official, then no sentiment of national or personal *amour propre* ought to stand in the way of such an investigation.

#### GRIEVANCES OF THE INDIANS.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, in introducing the deputation, said that Sir Shapurjee Broacha, an influential representative of the financial and commercial classes in India, who was to have attended, was unavoidably absent, but he fully sympathized with and supported the deputation. As to the prevailing feeling aroused among the people of India by recent events in South Africa, they had the powerful testimony of Lord Hardinge, who in his utterances within the last few days had given it accurate expression. They had served to pacify to some extent the intense indignation with which the people viewed the trend of things in South Africa, and the Viceroy had thereby rendered to his King and country a great service. Like the rest of their countrymen, they fully associated themselves with him in the demand he had made for a searching inquiry into the grievances and those dismal events which had resulted therefrom. The tale of the sufferings and indignities to which British Indians had been subjected in South Africa for years past was long and squalid. It was bad enough in the time of the Boers; it had been ten times worse since. That there was no justification for such treatment was evident from the fact, that responsible Ministers of the Crown of both parties had repeatedly admitted the injustice and harshness of the laws directed against them, and given repeated promises and pledges for redress. Their pledges had remained unfulfilled. Even such partial settlement of the most intolerable burdens, such as the poll tax and the unnecessarily drastic provisions of the Immigration Bill, which was last year dangled before their eyes, had so far been evaded. That settlement was understood to afford a temporary relief from some of the most irksome burdens which were making the very existence of the sufferers impossible, but were a long way off from any appreciable solution of their numerous wrongs; for so long as the people of India were laid under any disabilities on account of race or colour in any portion of the British Dominions so long must they feel sorely aggrieved. That bar sinister must be removed at all costs.

After years of patient suffering and finding that even the little relief they had been led to expect from the more immediately pressing burdens was being finally withheld, some of them protested in the last few days against their situation by passive resistance, and certain numbers of the indentured labourers went on strike. They knew the penalty of the technical offence they were committing, and willingly took their punishment. But the rigour and in many instances the brutality with which their punishment was being carried out was the main ground of their complaint. It had been alleged that the Indians first resorted to acts of violence. But even the almost one-sided reports that had appeared in public journals showed that the indentured Indians were sent back to the mines and fields to work under the lash of the sjambok, freely wielded by their employers, and it was only when thus driven to desperation that they adopted measures in self-preservation. The tale of so many deaths of Indians by the free use of firearms on the part of the local police, on the one hand, and on the other a few scratches or wounds suffered by the latter in the scuffles, proved conclusively that the reports of violence by Indians were exaggerated. At all events, there was a strong case made out for an independent inquiry on this point.

#### DUTY OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

The laws of South Africa specially devised for the extermination of Indian settlers and immigrants were not such laws as a free nation enacted for the preservation of life, property and order. It was to the enactment of such laws that the people of India strongly objected and they sought the intervention of the Imperial Government to procure their repeal or modification. If in a foreign country any British subject was subjected to injustice, the Imperial Government had to interfere and secure redress. How, then, could it be argued that in the case of one of its own colonies, which persistently maltreated the loyal and helpless subjects of a far more important part of its Dominions, the Crown was powerless to intervene? When self-government was conferred on South Africa, it was well-known that, even when the authorities there had limited and controlled powers of administration, they had adopted every means to oppress and disgrace the British Indian settlers. In fact by repeated solemn pledges the Imperial Government at that very time was under obligation to ameliorate their condition. It could not be contended that, in transferring the administration to the colony, the Government deliberately avoided the obligation, leaving their Indian subjects to be trampled upon. In the discussions in Parliament a distinct assurance was given that the Crown's veto was reserved and would be freely exercised in regard to any measures which were unjust or oppressive towards its Indian subjects. That clearly showed that the self-government conferred was limited, with the authority of the Crown reserved. That was the view held both in India and here, and as recently as last Friday "The Times," which could not be accused of wanting in indulgence to the South African Administration, expounded this view.

The speaker proceeded to enumerate the immediate measures proposed by the deputation, as set out above. These, he said, were claims which the people of India had a clear right to submit to the Crown as its loyal subjects, and they trusted that they would have the serious and immediate consideration of its responsible Ministers.

Mr. Dube urged that there could be no question that to Indians in South Africa and in the British Colonies belonged the ordinary rights of a British citizen by vitue of their birth under the Constitution of the British Empire. Those rights had been unjustly denied to them by the Governors of the British Colonies. They would have been false to their ancient and noble civilization, unworthy descendants of the Imperial races of India, and unfit to value and to share in the great and glorious traditions of liberty and justice of the British Empire if they had not resented—and resented boldly—the infringement of their birthrights.

#### LORD CREWE'S SPEECH.

Lord Crewe said:—

I have listened with close attention to the observations made on behalf of this representative deputation, and I need not assure you that the events of which you have spoken—events which cover a long period and which prove a condition of general discontent among the subjects of his Majesty in South Africa, and which have now culminated in resistance to the law, in tumult, and in actual loss of life—are the subject of deep concern to all his Majesty's Government and, of course, in particular to myself who, as Secretary of State for India, am finally responsible to Parliament and to the Empire for the well-being of India and of Indians everywhere. As we all know, India has been deeply stirred by the reports which have reached her, and though we need not adopt as proved facts every statement which has appeared in the Press, yet it is evident that grounds exist for most serious disquiet and there also exists material for close inquiry both into the occurrences themselves and into the causes which have led up to them. As it happens, I have enjoyed opportunities for studying this question which I think may be regarded as unique. As Secretary of State for the Colonies for some years, and since then as Secretary of State for India, I have been deeply immersed in this question. I have discussed these questions personally and at length with the South African Ministers specially responsible for them—with General Botha, with General Smuts, and with the late Mr. Fischer. I have also discussed them at length with the representatives of Indian opinion—with Mr. Gandhi, with Mr. Polak, and, last but not least, with Mr. Gokhale, whose visit to South Africa I warmly encouraged in the hope that it might lead to a permanent settlement there.

#### THE SOUTH AFRICAN MINISTRY.

Speaking to this audience I need not dilate on the character of the Indian spokesman further than to say that I have always recognized in Mr. Gandhi a man of high ideals and of a single-minded devotion to the interests of his fellow-countrymen in South Africa; but I should like to say this to this deputation of the South African Ministers—I should like to assert this belief, that they are honestly anxious themselves to deal out fair treatment to the Indian population in South Africa and to see that the laws are humanely administered; but I am bound to add that they are often hampered by the existence in South Africa of a public opinion which is less enlightened than their own, and with a degree of racial prejudice from which as individuals they are themselves largely free.

I think we shall be able to see directly the bearing of this particular fact on the position of affairs in South Africa. In the first place, it is generally conceded that South Africa can claim to restrict immigration into the dominion—that is to say, that, if there had been no Indians there at all, South Africa might have declined to admit any. But from this concession two reflections arise. One is that South Africa invited the Indians there and that she has profitted greatly in two ways—first, by the skilful labour of the indentured labourers in Natal; and, secondly, by the amount of pioneering and trading which, in the earlier development of the colonies, was done by Indians. In the second place, we have to bear in mind that a special claim is established by these facts for considerate treatment of the Indians—a claim which I am afraid we cannot regard as having been generally recognized in South Africa as a whole. The main claim all through has been that there should be no racial discrimination against Indians or against Asiatics as such, and objection is taken either to differentiation by the actual enactment of law or by administrative order, or—and this should be noted—by public official statements of any kind.

#### PRACTICAL AND MORAL GRIEVANCES.

Note the bearing of this fundamental contention on the argument which has been mainly relied on by South Africa through the whole of this controversy and difficulty. That argument is that, although the laws are in terms restrictive because South African opinion insisted on having it so, yet their operation has been so easily conducted that no practical grievances exist. That is the argument which has been used. On that it is first to be remarked that besides practical grievances there are such things as moral grievances which cannot be altogether left out of sight. But even taking the test of practical grievance, and regarding that as the reasonable subject of complaint, though I am quite certain that in South Africa Ministers themselves have desired that the administration of the law should not be unduly burdensome on individuals, can it be said that this wish has always been carried out? The laws are necessarily administered by a number of different officials of all grades. Some of those officials may be stupid and bound up with red tape and the literal interpretation of the law. Others again may be so affected by racial prejudice that they do not wish the burden of the law to be lightly borne. So that surely it is a dangerous thing to depend, as South Africa seems to have done, on rational and sympathetic administration of the law to protect individuals from the operations of severe enactments in such circumstances as actually exist in the South African Union.

Take some of the quite familiar and special instances which have been touched upon in the two speeches which we have heard. It is not claimed by the Indian population in South Africa that South Africa ought to legalize polygamy, but on the other hand the communities that practise polygamy regularly surely demand reasonable consideration. Can it be fairly said that in individual cases this consideration has always been accorded? Then again it is apparently recognized by Indians in South Africa that they cannot enjoy unrestricted movement from province to province. Then again we are asked:—Have the regulations which restrict that movement been modified as far as possible, and has care been taken to avoid the withdrawal of powers which have existed in the past for members of the Indian community? Then we come to the most notable instance of any cause of recent events of which we have been reading. What has been the history of the £3 tax in Natal and the various questions of domicile which have been attached to that tax? There is a regrettable obscurity as to what really occurred when the matter was last before the Union Parliament. It is a fact that the Union Government were willing to drop the tax, but that it was maintained in deference to the views of the Natal members? That, I understand, is disputed. How far was the abolition of the tax ever actually foretold or promised? Then again there seems to be a difference of opinion as to what actually occurred. I can only say it must be a great misfortune if the Indians in South Africa consider themselves to be in any way played with in a matter of such weight and importance as this. This impost does not bring in a large revenue. It does not, so far as we can see, seem to serve any useful purpose; and a large body of public opinion in South Africa seems to regard it in the manner which I have just stated. And it has become the main source of these recent difficulties. Rioting and loss of life have followed from it, with, what is perhaps in some ways more serious still, the prospect of long continued embitterment of relations in the future.

#### A CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.

Now a number of persons have been punished for breaches of the law, some with sentences of considerable severity. But what has doubtless aroused more public feeling in India are the repeated allegations of personal ill-treatment by flogging and in other ways. Now, these statements that have been circulated demand inquiry, and I am glad to see that General Smuts has gone to Natal to make inquiry in person, and I need not say that his Majesty's Government will accept, and in my view everybody ought to accept, categorical statements regarding the conduct of their officers made by responsible Ministers such as General Smuts and his colleagues. But it appears to me that it is into the charges of illegal, or what one may describe as extra-legal, violence that particular inquiry ought to be made. It is altogether wrong and purposeless for anybody to adopt a tone of menace toward South Africa; but I believe the Government there will agree that if South African repute and the solidarity of the Empire are sustained by instituting a form of inquiry which is not wholly official, no sentiment either of national or personal *amour propre* ought to stand in the way of such an investigation. To be fruitful such an investigation ought to be directed not only into the particular circumstances of the last few days, but into the substance of the complaints which are the cause of the restless state of the Indian population in South Africa. I can assure you in conclusion that not only we at this Office, but his Majesty's Ministers as a whole, will continue to give unremitting attention to this weighty subject; and it is due, I think, to my colleague Mr. Harcourt, and to his staff at the Colonial Office, to state my conviction, that, though he and they may participate less than we do in the actual Indian point of view, yet they are none the less anxious that complete justice should be done to those Indian immigrants into South Africa whom circumstances have placed under the special care of that Power. I can only assure you once more that I fully recognize both the important character of your deputation, and also the supreme importance of the subjects upon which you have come to speak.

#### SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, in thanking Lord Crewe for the sympathetic response that he had made to their representations, said that, in order that there might be no misapprehension on the subject, he would like to state that he had gathered the impression from the speech that there was going to be an inquiry not only into recent events, but into the general question of the grievances from which those events arose; and that the interests of the Indians would be duly represented by adequate Indian representation. He took exception to Lord Crewe's observation that it was simply because Indians had gone to South Africa in large numbers before these questions arose and had been instrumental in building up the prosperity of the country that their residence there could be tolerated. The Indian population would demur to that view. As citizens of the Empire and as loyal subjects of the Crown they claimed the right of entry into all parts of the Empire. He implored Lord Crewe to use his great influence with the Imperial Government to support the demand which Lord Hardinge had made, that an impartial inquiry, in which all British subjects would have confidence, should be instituted with regard to recent events, and the whole field of grievances from which those events had arisen.

Lord Crewe.—I think it is advisable that I should deal at once with the two points which have been mentioned. With regard to the general access of the subjects of his Majesty to all parts of the Empire, why I said what I did with regard to the Indians in South Africa and the part they have played in the building up of the industries and activities of South Africa in the past was for the purpose of emphasizing the claim which they thereby possess upon the British and Dutch inhabitants of the Union. I certainly had no desire to engage in any argument on the abstract question of the access of all the King's subjects to every part of the Empire. I for one should never quarrel with any Indian who claimed that right, or considered—or indeed any other subject of the Crown who considered—that he or she ought to be freely admitted to all parts of the Empire; but, as you gentlemen who are well instructed both in history and politics are aware, various communities within the Empire hold strong views which tend to modify that right of free access.

#### INDIAN REPRESENTATION.

On the second and more important point of the question of inquiry into South African events and the form it ought to take, I ought to say that I have not yet had the opportunity of discussing this question with my colleagues. In stating my conviction that some form of inquiry, not purely official, would be desirable in order to satisfy public opinion, I was expressing my own view, although I have no reason to suppose that it is not generally held. The object, of course, of any inquiry is to get at the actual facts. It is more for that purpose that an inquiry is held than in order to satisfy the rights or claims of any particular person or set of persons; and if you ask me, without prejudice, whether I think that the Government of South Africa will agree to the holding of an inquiry before a tribunal partly composed of Indian residents in South Africa, I must frankly tell you that I do not believe they would.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree said he meant any nominee of the Indian Government through the Imperial Government.

Lord Crewe.—As I said, the object is that all the facts should be brought out in a manner which satisfies the public everywhere—here, in India, and elsewhere—that they really have been brought out. If that is done to the satisfaction of the whole public everywhere the actual machinery is surely less important than the fact that the truth is clearly brought out. That is the only point in what Sir M. Bhownaggree said on which I had to make a small correction, and I think I need not pursue that subject any further.

The deputation then withdrew.

## REIGN OF TERROR IN MID-OCEAN.

### MUTINEERS ARMED WITH PISTOLS.

Wild scenes on board a vessel in mid-ocean were described on the arrival on Nov. 28 at Dunkirk of the three-masted ship Gers, with two of her crew in irons on a charge of mutiny and attempted murder, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle".

The Gers was two days out from Iquique when two South American sailors named Gregorio and Letuizan refused to do any work. They produced daggers and revolvers, and retired to the stern of the ship, declaring that they would kill anyone who approached them. The Captain, Samuel Merlin, fearing that there would be bloodshed if he tried to capture them, let them alone and supplied them with food.

Towards the end of October the mutineers invited other sailors to join them. The captain therefore ordered them to give up their arms; and as they refused he said they would be given no more food.

The two South Americans threatened to murder the captain if he dared to give such an order, and from that moment they declared open war. A veritable reign of terror began on board. The two men never slept at the same time one of them always remaining on the watch.

They erected a substantial barricade of barrels and other materials, collected a store of food and for a time stood a siege, occasionally firing their revolvers in the direction of the captain's cabin.

After consultation with his officers, the captain decided to make a determined effort to capture the mutineers. The crew were assembled and told to creep up to the decks swept by the mutineers' pistols, and whilst some of them crawled along on their breasts and got under cover of the barricade, others were to cover them with their firearms.

One of the mutineers was on the watch, and, calling to his companion, fired his revolver. At the same time he shouted that if the sailors advanced to attack they would set fire to the ship; and to show they meant what they said he set light to some straw.

After approaching near enough the crew made a simultaneous rush, and sprang upon the barricade. The two mutineers dodging the sailors, sprang into the rigging. The sailors rushed after them, and just when they were about to lay hold of the two fugitives they jumped overboard.

Boats were lowered and the two South Americans were captured and put into irons.

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The Municipality of Benares seems lately to have taken a census of its inhabitants. The total Hindu population of the City is given as 142,756, thirty-one thousand of whom belong to the Brahman caste. There are 981 Christians, 371 Aryans or Arya Samajists, 8 Jews and 4 Parsees. One most curious item of information in the report is that there are 2,721 men and 1,648 women who are officially described as "beggars, vagrants, receivers of stolen goods and cattle poisoners."


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## LORD ROSEBERY.

### A CHARACTER SKETCH.

Dr. George Brandes, writes in the "T. P.'s Weekly":—

Nothing excites the curiosity of a critically-minded traveller so much as the physiognomy of things and men, and at the great banquet in the Bell Pettigrew Museum at St. Andrews, what interested the observer most was the row of physiognomies at the table of honour. Among the forty-five men there seated were more than a dozen Scottish and English peers, the Gaekwar of Baroda, Andrew Carnegie, several ambassadors, and the rectors of a number of Universities.

There were many aristocratic faces among them, such as Lord Cochrane's, bearing witness to many generations of delicately nurtured ancestors. In striking contrast to such a face as this was that of Lord Shaw; the face of the energetic plebeian who had been ennobled through his shrewdness and ability.

A remarkable but not exactly winning physiognomy was that of the Prime Minister; Mr. Asquith has a clean-shaven, restless, mobile face, that of an eminent and ambitious man who, busy as he is, yet found time to visit St. Andrews and receive his honorary degree. Lord Balfour of Burleigh's giant figure inspires confidence; he has the calm dignity and sound intelligence of the man of rank. As Chancellor, it was his constant duty to preside and speak, but as a speaker he was merely clear and simple, without making any special mark.

A CLEVER MAN.

A face from which one could hardly take one's eyes was that of the Bishop of London; yet his whole figure was remarkable in its careless distinction, youthful and slight as it was, though the man must have been about fifty. But the face! Extremely handsome: nay, impossible to forget; with an expression of attention, calm reserve and masterly sagacity. Only in the higher ranks of the Catholic Church is one accustomed to find such physiognomies. His public utterances reveal a deplorable narrowness of mind; but must have been a clever man to occupy this position at a comparatively early age.

The then leader of the Opposition, Mr. Arthur Balfour, who of course is also a capable man, looked far less out of the ordinary, and did not greatly distinguish himself as a speaker. though it is true he had here a thankless task. It fell to his lot to return thanks for the University of St. Andrews after two other speakers had exhausted the subject. He could only express the fear that in another 500 years several of our material resources, such as Great Britain's coal supply, would be exhausted, and assure us that on the other hand, our store of knowledge, our insight into and dominion over Nature would have increased to an extent of which we could form no idea. When we saw what progress mankind had made in the last three generations, and tried to imagine 500 years' work with the same success and rapidity, our minds grew dizzy. This antithesis was mroe than good enough for an after-dinner speech, but there was no charm in the manner of its delivery.

No, the physiognomy that really was winning, and the speaker who by his easy grace surpassed all others, was the Earl of Rosebery.

On the afternoon of September 12th, 1911, I heard shouting and singing in the quiet South Street of St. Andrews, and saw a carriage approaching, surrounded by undergraduates singing and cheering. It was Lord Rosebery, the newly-elected Rector of the University, making his entry into the town. He was in travelling clothes, with an ugly little cap on his head; there was therefore nothing triumphal in his costume. Even the city showed some slight interest in his arrival, though in general—being thoroughly Scotch—it laid such restraint upon its feelings, if it had any, that during the first few days there was not a single flag to be seen in the whole place.

UNASSUMING MANNERS.

When on the following day Lord Rosebery was to assume his Rectorship, he sat on the platform in an unassuming grey suit, but this was quickly hidden by the handsome purple Rector's gown, which fitted his rather short but erect and supple figure like a glovy and not only suited him well, but transformed him in such a way that one entirely forget he was wearing a modern dress underneath. He himself and his audience were transferred at a stroke to a more picturesque age.

To hear him speak was, to a listener with some sense for oratory, the real treat of those days of festivity. Not that Rosebery is a great orator in the sense in which the word is usually understood. He lacks the power that Jules Favre or Gambetta had and that Jaures possesses; he has no incisive force, no mordant wit; nor does he give off electric sparks. But instead of power he has a never failing dignity; instead of incisiveness and mordancy the charm of quiet eloquence and the delicate, restrained fancy that elicits now a smile, now laughter. As a man and as a speaker he is elegance personified. And such is his mastery that, when he says anything witty or amusing, his face preserves the most imperturable gravity. Only when the answering applause reaches him does that face break into a smile that positively enchants one by its coquettish roguishness.

"A THOROUGHLY COQUETTISH SPEAKER."

For Rosebery is thoroughly coquettish as a speaker; again and again he charmed me with gentle coquetry. He spoke, for instance, of the destructive power of old age which thinned the hair—he passed his hand over his head, which was well covered—and reduced the teeth—he pointed to his mouth, which was in good order—but although he did not disdain to win over his audience by small means, he knew how to hold its attention by his rarely failing charm of delivery.

Just as girls brought up in St. Andrews are said to learn good manners chiefly from going to school with children of the most distinguished Scottish and English families and imitating their behaviour, so I should imagine that a young man who wanted to train himself as a speaker could not do better than visit the House of Lords when Rosebery and other accomplished men are speaking.

There was one defect in Rosebery's great rectorial address which betrayed the literary *dilettante*; and that was the way in which he clung to a not particularly fertile conceit for a good half-hour, until he had ridden it to death. To give greater perspicuity to his review of the history of the University, he made use of an incident in Swift's "Gulliver." In the island of Luggnagg, Lemuel Gulliver hears of a race that is condemned to immortality; he takes a fancy to these people and envies them. But the natives smile at him when he proclaims that if he were a Struldbrug he would do this, that and the other. For eternal youth was no part of their immortality, so that they had the misfortune to live for centuries in senile misery. As we see, it is the old myth of Tithonus that is elaborated in the Struldbrug, and then enlightened his hearers as to what that Rector would have to tell us, if the venerable man, shrivelled and bent double by the weight of his 550 years, were still amongst us.

Here followed an endless catalogue: he would have seen this . . . . he would have seen that . . . . and so on. As, however, he would have seen precisely the same if he had not suffered from increasing decrepitude, but had remained eternally young, like a god or a demigod, the simile was not very appropriate in itself, and the conceit was too thin. In other words, the events were too important to be strung together arbitrarily on so slight a thread.

HIS HOPE FOR COMING DAWN.

When Rosebery came to mention the things that first Rector would sum up as gratifying results of his long experience, he emphasised first the satisfaction with which he would observe that no one was any longer tortured, imprisoned, hanged or burnt for his religious convictions; and in the next place that lawlessness, club law and feudal justice had given place to a condition approximating to security. But when Rosebery had concluded by making his Methuselah look forward to seeing, at the end of another 500 years, a humanity that would be as much in advance of the men of 1911, in goodness, happiness and wisdom as those men were in advance of their predecessors of 500 years before, he could not resist making the subtle addition: To these words of your first Rector his present humble successor has nothing to add. He is perhaps not so convinced an optimist as his excellent predecessor; he sees the shadows and confusion of the present more clearly than the final result. A poor mortal such as he cannot ruminate over the centuries; he can see no further than the horizon and can scarcely discern the silver edge of the clouds. He can only hope for the coming dawn, and so on. One felt that the confidence in the future with which Rosebery concluded was enjoined on him by circumstances and by the occasion. One detected a trace of the power of seeing the pro and con at the same time which resulted in his want of character as a politician.

But here and there in the course of the speech he gave one of those indelible sentences that reveal the inborn gift of oratory. Such as the passage in which he reminded us how Scotland owed most to her misfortunes, how in extreme calamity the nation regained its strength how she achieved prosperity and power. Note, he said, how little statesmen can do for a strong, self-confident race. Scotland advanced and grew prosperous when it was neglected. It made greater progress during the century in which it was forgotten and slighted by Parliament than in all other centuries before or since.

And here he made one of those points that impress themselves indelibly on the mind. With the old, wild Scotland, sorely oppressed but stubborn in resistance, he contrasted the modern country with its various sorts of pensions and insurance, provision for old age, etc., and said: This is a lesson from which many conclusions may be drawn, some visible, others concealed, but above all this: We seem at present to be in some danger of becoming a spoon-fed nation. What there is in the spoon it is not for me to say—that the future alone can show. It may be nourishment, it may be poison; it may be simply an insipid and weakening potion. But whatever it is, harmful or useful, let us at any rate remember that it was not by such means that the Scottish nation was trained and built up.

There was something manly and sharp in the sound of this, which is otherwise only rarely heard, and which the courteous phrases that followed did their best to smoothe over.

HIS FAMOUS DUNDEE SPEECH.

The other speeches Rosebery made during that time were purely jocular. The most amusing—entirely improvised and thrown off with incomparable grace—was the speech he made one morning in Dundee, addressing himself to Lord Camperdown, the Chancellor of the University. It was good-humoured chaff, lively anecdotes and humorous metaphors, delivered with his usual serious air, without a smile or a twinkle of the eye. This only appeared with the appreciative applause.

As he came in, a friend had whispered to him: "Not too short!" He could only promise not to be too long. That very morning he had been still sitting at the dinner at St. Andrews and had listened to some eighty or a hundred speakers, as fresh ones were constantly being worked into the programme. But even if he wanted to, he could not make a long speech. Like everyone else, he had had a little pamphlet put into his hand at the door—"Everything worth knowing about Dundee"—and he had hoped to find in it some information about the University which he could make use of in his speech; but, alas, there was not a word about it. (This was the fact.) He was an honorary freeman of the city, and so much older than the other honorary freemen that he was lost in the mists of the city's antiquity; but there was one occasion, a political one, when he had had to speak for a full hour to the citizens of Dundee, and then he had seen the bushy, frowning eyebrows for which they are famous. They struck terror into him, and afterwards he had had supper with Lord Armitstead and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The latter said to Rosebery: Have you ever heard the story of the old and the new minister? There was a young man who thought he was very eloquent, and who was extremely ambitious. He was anxious that the old minister should come and hear him preach, and when he came he preached a fine sermon and expected to be complimented on it. But the old minister looked at him with frowning eyebrows—those frowning eyebrows for which Dundee and its neighbourhood are famous—and broke the silence by saying: "Man, how glad you must be to-day to be rid of all that nauseous, windy, nonsensical stuff!"

This observation, which still rang in his ears, forbade him to make a long speech. He then described the connection between St. Andrews and Dundee, feared that at first it had been a kind of Scotch wedding, but thought that since the House of Lords had sanctioned the union, it had become a really happy marriage, beneficial to both parties. He then dwelt on the warning words of the Bible about sewing new cloth upon an old garment and puttting old wine into new bottles. But he thought that even if this was true from a practical point of view, some of its disadvantages had nevertheless been overcome by the arrangement here. For the patch was only very loosely tacked to the old garment, and the wine was in one place, while the bottles were in another.

And, playing with words and images like a juggler, he exclaimed with an exuberance quite youthful: Which is the wine here, and which the bottle? Torture will not make me decide that—for one reason because I don't know. A storm of laughter followed, and the charming smile slowly settled on Rosebery's lips. His eyes laughed.

Thus did Greek orators smile in days long past.

## MEN'S FASHIONS.

### THE EVENING MUFFLER AND HOW TO WEAR IT.

Some years ago the average well-dressed man endured two troubles regularly every evening. One is not always absent now writes "The Captain" in the "Pall Mall Gazette". I refer to the tying of the evening tie. The other was the fixing of the muffler around the neck and on the manly chest. It was always worn in the way.

The muffler was a large square of cashmere. You folded it by putting together two corntrs diagonally opposite each other. Then you rolled it up or folded it until you got it somewhere near the right shape. Then you put it around your neck, hoped the last two corners in the centre were tucked neatly away, and wondered why your coat collar was so uncomfortably tight.

A muffler of that kind, folded in that way, could not be anything else but uncomfortable because the foldig made the muffler much thicker in the centre than at any other part. Besides, there was nothing to prevent the muffler from coming undone. and so it generally came undone and was horribly untidy and most uncomfortable.

One day a bright young man discovered that if he folded his cashmere muffler twice and made it oblong in shape he saved himself a lot of trouble. Very soon all the smart young men wore their mufflers in this way. Then an enterprising hosier said to himself: "I will save men the trouble of folding their mufflers; I will have some long ones made." Not long after that the long white silk mufflers came into fashion, and though some men have gone astray by having muffers with coloured ends—which things are not nice with evening clothes—the great majority of men wisely prefer a plain white silk muffler to a gaudy one.

The right way to wear the mufflers is to tie it in a single knot in such a way that the knot covers the tie. Thus the tie is kept in order; if you throw the muffler carelessly round your neck you probably spoil the look of the tie by knocking it sideways. And though your evening clothes be perfect your general appearance will be wholly marred if your tie be crooked. By tying the muffler in one single knot you keep the overcoat away from the shirt front.

Now, a white silk muffler makes an excellent Christmas present, and if you think that this idea may probably occur to her I think you are justified in throwing out a few hints. You can tell her discreetly that a large and elaborate muffler is not what you like, and you can let her know that a muffler with a big pattern on it or a muffler of very thick and expensive silk is really not necessary. A thick muffler is much too ungainly; you want one that you can tie and fix without any trouble. Besides, a muffler of fine, soft silk gives you all the protection from cold that you will want; a thick silk muffler makes you uncomfortably warm.

It is now the fashion to have the cuffs of the evening shirt made very narrow. They do not suit any man who has the misfortune to possess abnormally large hands. The smaller the cuffs the bigger your hands appear to be. It was because of this that the cylindrical French cuffs went out of fashion many years ago.

Some one asked me the other day how he ought to wear his handkerchief. The lounge coat has an outside breast pocket; so has the overcoat. If you wear one handkerchief in the under coat and one in the overcoat are you not apt to get an unsightly bump in your overcoat? Not if you have the right kind of handkerchiefs. The right kind are made of very fine silk, and are so soft that they take up practically no room in the pocket. The colour should harmonise with the colour of your lounge coat, and the overcoat should be of the same colour.

I have heard of men getting over this handkerchief difficulty with the help of their tailors. The outside pockets of their coats were made unusually and the handkerchiefs that peeped out at the tops of the pockets were not handkerchiefs, but parts of handkerchiefs. I suspect that this little dodge is used with some evening coats, for a large pocket is not wanted on such a coat, and yet, if you wish to be in the fashion, you must have a pocket of some kind, and must—apparently—carry a handkerchief in that pocket.

## "TREES THAT WEEP."

### LECTURE BY MR. D. HOOPER.

The fourth of the Museum course of lectures was given in the lecture hall of the Calcutta Museum on Friday evening, when Mr. David Hooper, Economic Botanist to the Botanical Survey of India, delivered a lecture under the title of "Trees that Weep." Mr. Justice Holmwood presided and there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Hooper described in an interesting manner the origin of a large number of natural exudations of plants. The phenomena of transpiration and root pressure were first illustrated by pictures of leaves yielding drops of water and trees affording sweet toddy. The commercial exudations were then enumerated and classified as gums, resins, gum-resins, oleo-resins, kno, manna, caoutchouc and lac. The formation of gum arabic in the accacia trees of the Soudan was graphically explained, and the different primitive and modern methods of tapping trees for resins and turpentine were shown by means of excellent photographs. The lecture embraced the collections of manna from the ash trees and tamarisk and the source of gamboge, frankincense, myrrh and balm of Gilead. Reference was made to the preparation of opium from the poppy capsole and ganja from the hemp plant. Various trees affording India rubber and gutta percha were illustrated and the various processes of tapping employed to obtain the latex. Some interesting remarks were made on the manna of Europe and that found in the desert region of Central Asia were it is often used as an article of food. The legend of the rain tree was related and its origin scientifically explained. The more remarkable secretion of plants was pointed out to be the occurrence of deposits of limestone in the teak and blackwood trees of Southern India. The lecturer concluded by remarking on the importance of secretion of plants in the arts and medicine and their value in commerce, and an invitation was given to study these specimens in the Industrial Section of the Indian Museum.

The lecture which was both interesting and instructive, was illustrated with lantern slides and was much appreciated.

## TO-DAY'S MENU.

### DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

PEARL BARLEY SOUP.
ASPIC OF PRAWNS.
STEWED PARTRIDGES.
PICKLED FILLET OF BEEF.
BEETROOT FRITTERS.
APRICOT TART A LA BONNE FEMME.

Chicken, As. 5; Partridges, As. 10; Beef, As. 8; Vegetables, As. 7; Potatoes, As. 2; Eggs, As. 4; Odds and Ends As. 5; Total Rs. 2-9.

PEARL BARLEY SOUP.

This should preferably, be made from a chicken rather than meat as it is more delicate. Pound and chop the chicken, using the feet well scalded and scraped; let all simmer for three or four hours. Strain from the bones, and in the soup set two or three tablespoonfuls of well washed pearl barley to cook gently, with some fried grated onion and blanched parsley, till the barley is soft enough to rub through a sieve. Heat up the soup adding flavouring to taste and serve with tiny diamonds of custard flavoured with cayenne and onion juice.

ASPIC OF PRAWNS.

Make a good stock from the water the prawns have been boiled in returning to it the shells of the prawns; strain, clear and add gelatine and meat essence to make it really strong and tasty. Decorate a border mould with stars of cucumber and beetroot, hardboiled egg balls and water cress sprigs. Arrange the prawns prettily, lining up to the first layer with the aspic, setting that and repeating the whole till the mould is full. When set turn out and fill the centre with a good mixed salad, with the tender leaves of the lettuce broken, not cut. Toss over it at the last a sauce made of lime juice and undiluted preserved milk, instead of the usual oil and vinegar.

STEWED PARTRIDGES.

Lay two or three slices of thin ham or bacon at the bottom of a pan, on this lay the partridges which have been lightly sauted in seasoned butter, and then add a layer of grated carrot, onion and turnip, covering the whole with lettuce and pouring over half a wineglass of cooking sherry; cover the pan or casserole closely and set it in a slow oven for an hour and a half. Strain the gravy, seasoning it rather highly and serve poured over the partridges.

PICKLED FILLETS OF BEEF.

Trim the fillet, bind it into a neat shape and lard it sparsely with fillets of anchovy, sprinkle it with pepper and a little celery salt and set it to marinade in vinegar for six hours. For serving drain it from the vinegar dry it and roll it, in seasoned flour; fry in a little good oil or vegetable fat for about eight minutes on each side, drain on paper and serve with the juice of a lime put into the pan stirred, cooked well and poured over the meat.

BEETROOT FRITTERS.

Make a sandwich with two slices of beetroot putting between them some grated onion, salt, pepper and a grate of spice. Dip these into frying batter and fry crisp in boiling fat.

APRICOT TART A LA BONNE FEMME.

Whether tinned or fresh apricots be used for this, it adds very greatly to the niceness of the dish to stew them slowly in the oven in sugar and water with a dash of rum or some sherry, till they, are quite soft and richly brown. Fill the tart dish with them, halved glace cherries and prunes. Cover with crust in the usual way and bake till a light brown. Some minutes before serving brush it over with egg yolk and powder with castor sugar. This is delicious.

In the Superintendent's Notes in the proceedings of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras for the quarter, July-September, 1913, describing the beauty and popularity of oleanders as garden plants, he says:—"Without wishing to prevent the plant being generally known, or to cause needless alarm, it must be said that the flowers and all parts of the plants are poisonous. According to Dr. Nadkarni, the plant contains 'powerful heart poisons.' Recent investigations by A. Leutier have confirmed the poisonous nature of the plant." The plant known as the yellow oleander belongs to the same natural order; many years ago this was discovered by some criminal tribes in the Northern Circars to be a powerful poison and it was extensively used for poisoning cattle. To Lieutenant-Colonel J. van Geyzel, I. M. S., the late Chemical Examiner to Government, we believe, belongs the credit of discovering that it was this agent that was being used for cattle poisoning in the Circars. The poisonous properties of the seed kernel was discovered as long ago as 1857 by Dr. J. Balfour in this Presidency.


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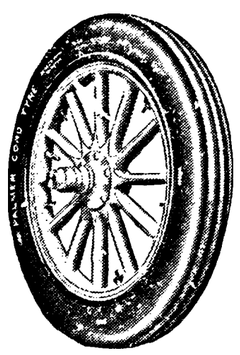

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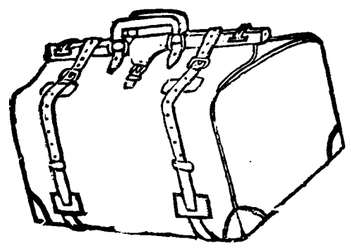

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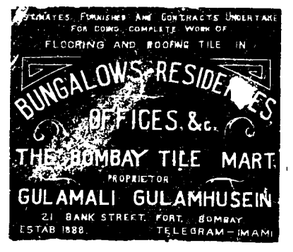



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